THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

December 28, 1946

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

AN EDITORIAL

Tientsin Students Suffer Acutely

By S. E. Shifrin

U.S. Miners' Dispute

By James L. Stewart

SCAP Agrarian Plans Unwelcome

By Hugh Deane

"GOOD OLD WINNIE"

AN EDITORIAL

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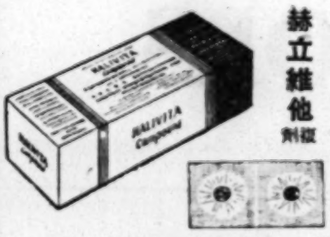

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Excuseless Criminals

To The Editor:

From reading your esteemed Review in a relatively long period and the Chinese-language newspapers and periodicals, some of which are communist-inspired, some of which are KMT mouthpieces and others of which are neutral, and as well as judging from the present conditions of corruption of China, a general idea was obtained that somthing must be essentially wrong with China since nothing but revolution could set it right, as Ambassador Stuart had said in one of his statements some days ago.

China's people, as generally recognized, are the most mischievious in the world: poverty, unhealth, ignorance and almost all other unhappy things have been done to them. They work hard from the begining to the end of a year. Still they cannot escape starvation. They know nothing about the government but to pay wheat or rice and numerous other taxes. They are even being conscripted to kill their brothers and sisters. What a distress on earth China's peoples have!

The brilliant words like democracy, liberty, equality, peace etc., etc., etc., sweetly uttered by the ruling leaders have been heard now and then. But the situation has been steadily growing from bad to worse. Was not China severely damaged and her people suffering from a great pain in the eight years of devastating war? Why did the governmental and communist troops fight with their dread enemy, the aggressive Japanese army, so cowardly and engaged in civil war so bravely?

It would be reasonable to reach an agreement for peace, were the KMT and China's communists not more for their respective parties than for their nation. Things are very clear that what they have done is selfish. They are only trying to steal the government Chair in order to rule the Common people for their personal ambitions.

Oh! My cruel leaders, time will be your enemy. You have done much unkindness. For your sake and nation's sake you should repent right now, otherwise you will be xcuseless criminals before the public court.

LEO CHANG.

Sanyuan, Shensi.
December 7, 1946.

Leadership

To The Editor:

I am neither a Kuomintang member, nor a Communist, nor of any political party, but I am a patriotic Chinese civilian. If I tried to publish my genuine patriotic feelings in a Chinese paper, my contribution would be refused. Many Chinese learn to speak what they do not want to say, as does a puppet in a bogus regime. They do what they do not want to do.

But who makes them wrong? My motive in writing this is neither to insult, nor to exact any sort of revenge, but due to patriotism. The problem of China is neither civil war, nor constitution. The only problem is that of the head of the country. China has been a half-civilized nation; most of its leaders of the last three decades have had no such ability as the reformer should have. It is evident that the political leader of a civilized nation must have knowledge of ethics, politics, history, society, economy, and international relations, so that he can employ experts in different affairs of the nation, and have a far sighted policy, and faithfully carry out the laws. Only such a man can lead a weak country from long darkness to broad daylight.

Shanghai,
December 20, 1946. A. B. C.

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Badmen's Paradise

To The Editor:

Political and financial chaos breeds crimes and general disorders. It is assumed that these are cases of natural cause and effect bound everywhere in varying degrees. Since V-J Day and the restoration of the civil government in Hongkong, crimes have been on the increase. Moreover, there is every evidence that organized gangsterism is on the growth, as seen in the recent bombing outrages committed on the Luk Hoi Tung Hotel and the Kin Cheng Restuarant in which a "protection fee," according to reports, previously had been demanded with menace by gangsters.

Viewing the above, a casual observer would jump to the conclusion that Hongkong's police force is either inefficient or inadequate to cope with the situation, as compared with that of either Macao or Canton, where there are comparatively fewer crimes. The facts are: Firstly, Hongkong is a reservoir for criminals and political refugees, including collaborators and ex-officials on the "Wanted List" coming from the various parts of China. Secondly, Hongkong's criminal code and law court have, so far, failed to check or discourage crimes, since capital punishment is not exacted on criminals unless murder has been committed in the process of robbery.

For men in desperation, robbery is a good risk when it comes to choosing between prison terms and starvation. In Canton or elsewhere in China, robbery cases would entail a death penalty. Therefore, if one must rob, why not come to Hongkong? Thirdly, face is always taken into consideration. In China, in spite of the multitude of robbers and bandits, one hates to be known as a robber. And once one becomes a robber, there is no turning back. He would be forsaken by his family, his clan, his villagers, his friends and relatives. Fourthly, the present state of Chinese currency makes it cumbersome to steal Chinese National Currency. Imagine the bulk of a million dollars in Canton! In Hongkong the situation would be different. A few thousand Hongkong dollars are a small fortune, yet, easily carried away. As long as disparity between the CNC$ and HK$ remains what it is, robbers and pickpockets would find it more advantageous to operate in Hongkong than Canton.

There is little doubt that for the next few years to come, the Hongkong Government would have to spend more than previously to police the Colony. With the quantities of arms, which are believed to be very large, strewn all over the place by the Japs, it would take some time to clean them up. On the other hand, for the same reason, arms are everywhere in the South China districts and could be easily smuggled into Hongkong. It is, therefore, evident that unrest and disorder are social problems that the Hongkong Government could not solve single-handed. There must be full and close cooperation between Kwangtung and Hongkong in the control of the use of firearms by civilians, the apprehension of criminals, and in CID work, so that confirmed and incorrigible criminals could be placed behind bars for the good of all.

In the past, corrupt officials, having amassed a fortune, retired to a Hongkong mansion to enjoy the Crown's protection, and robbers and bandits, having disposed of their loot, came to Macao to enjoy life—wine, women and gambling, under the Portuguese flag. If crime is to be checked, there must be a sincere joint effort by the Kwangtung, Hongkong and Macao authorities. Otherwise, crime would only swell in one and subside in the other places. It is true that crime can not be completely eradicated, but

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organized gangsters could be squashed and prevented from growth.

Hongkong's loss could not be Canton's gain and vice versa. It is as the Chinese proverb says: "When the lips are removed, the teeth would be cold." The return of Hongkong to China, as persistently clamored for by many quarters, may not be distant affair, but it certainly is a diplomatic issue for the Chinese and British Governments. Radical and irresponsible instigations must be ignored, if not suppressed. Amicable Sino-American-British relations are prime requisites for peace, stability and prosperity in the Far East and the Pacific now and in the future. To achieve great things, there must be sincere effort in cooperation in small things.

Y. L. KONG.

Macao,
November 30, 1946.

Trouble-Maker

To The Editor:

Reference in your Nov. 2 issue to a book by a former Domei Washington correspondent, Masuo Kato is most interesting.

Masuo Kato was for some time prior to Pearl Harbor, a regular contributor of special articles and broadcasts from Washington attacking the United States and China. His material was very bitter. He was regularly stirring up trouble.

According to a review in *Stars and Stripes*, Kato tells "a compact, accurate and surprisingly unbiased chronicle," etc.

Well, I prefer the book he didn't write—the biased, vicious, anti-American and anti-Chinese volume.

I shall not forget that he was one of the worst trouble makers during his internment in the nice comfortable Virginia hot springs resort. Nor shall the guards forget his arrogance. How about the speeches he made aboard the exchange ship, denouncing the United States?

The reviewer said that "Japan will have to rely upon such men as Masuo Kato to help prepare an adequate history of her futile, feudal war."

May the Lord protect us from such pious double-crossing Japanese newspaper men as Kato. The men at the press club in Washington know Kato well—and the reviewer too should know that part of Kato.

HACHIMAN TARO.

San Francisco, Cal.,
December 10, 1946.

Love In The Post

To The Editor:

I am sorry to tell that on the wrapper of the November 30 issue of your Review, I failed to find the stamp commemorating Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's 60th birth anniversary. It had been taken away, the wrapper being broken.

The Review came during my absence. My maidservant does not seem to be so interested in stamp-collecting as to have stolen it. It is nothing but clear that some postofficer has fallen in love with it and hastened to have it lest the receiver should be a rival.

I myself am not a philatelist at all; I do not take it as a loss in any way. Something worth discussing is the irresponsibility of some postofficers as shown in such cases. What a displeasing fact, dear Mr. Editor, that while you are calling the attention of one of your subscribers to the commemoration stamp, yet thanks to the enthusiastic postofficer, his attention can only be limited to a broken wrapper!

PAO NYAN WU.

Yungchun, Fukien,
December 8, 1946.

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Mad Bulls' Matter

To The Editor:

How wonderful your paper is! Though China and the world are full of misery and grievances, I find happiness from reading your Review, especially the Letters to the Editor columns and the editorial paragraphs.

In the December 7 issue, I read in a letter captioned "Whither China?" that "China is worse today than she was before the Marco Polo Bridge days." This made me at once think of H. V. Johnson who told the United Nations Security Council (Nov. 25) that the "fact that the United Nations had to defeat a common enemy actually created conditions which make the struggle for peace and prosperity more difficult than ever. As a result of war, we are confronted with a world in many parts of which there is greater poverty, less security, less freedom, less stability and less tolerance than the pre-Hitler world."

The same letter writer also said, "My American friends, take my advice. Don't try to separate those two mad bulls. Let them fight it out to the last. By God, we shall build a new China on the ruins."

The same picture is painted in your editorial, saying, "The so-called hawker riot makes the word 'Shanghai' a near synonym for CHAOS." But it seems to me that not simply Shanghai is chaotic; before long the whole of China will be the same. It is because the two mad bulls are practising a "scorched earth policy" now. The content of Chang Pei-lin's letter published sometime ago is still very vivid in my mind. He said "As I am a native of Jukao, the most ravaged and ruined city in northern Kiangsu, where houses are being razed and human beings shot, bombed and machinegunned by their fellow countrymen with US-made arms and where corpses lie unburied and stinking to the skies."

Also, in an article about Changsha appearing in your Review recently, the writer reported, "Away from the main streets are hills of debris, and weeds flourish among the ruins and on the solitary walls that are still standing. Familiar landmarks such as tall buildings and quaint alleys are now part of the mounds of rubbish scattered throughout the city. On lots where magnificent mansions once stood proudly are vegetable gardens and grazing grounds for goats and horses."

The two bulls never have dreamed of the scene as one so desolate, dismal and lonely, and neither can it stir them to "deep meditation and melancholy reflection." But one bull said to the other, "Within five months I shall conquer you," and the other replied, "You never can conquer me, not even in five years."

This is just the bulls' matter. I don't like to interfere too much, but I found another letter which coincidentally was captioned "Speak Again" in the same issue which interested me very much. In it the writer quoted a passage by G. L. Dickinson which went like this: "The ugliness of the West and the East is a symptom of a disease of the soul. Let us cure the people's souls now." The author, however, did not mention the methods for healing them. Dear Editor, may I have leave to make some suggestions?

We know man's soul comes from God and man's body is its dwelling place. If we want our soul to be pure we must have a clean body. There are many ways to make it clean, such as bathing twice a day and living in clean, well-ventilated rooms. More important is it to follow the 10th recommendation of the U.S. Agricultural Mission to China that we should not have too many children.

Our ancient philosophers, when referring to the soul, said, "Hold it fast, and it remains with you. Let it go, and you

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lose it. Its outgoing and incoming cannot be defined as if it were time or space." They also said that "it grows whenever righteous deeds are done. It, however, does not grow by incidental acts of righteousness. If the mind does not feel complacent in regard to one's conduct, the soul becomes starved." Similarly, Plato said, "We ought to become like God as far as much as possible, and to become like him is to become 'holy' and 'just' and 'wise.'"

Dear Editor, what do you think about it? As I am a woodcutter, I sell firewood to support my old parents daily. Presently, I am going to the Omei Mountain to find more faggots, and I must conclude my letter. Whenever I have leisure, I shall write a few lines to you again.

CHANG NI.

Omeihsien, Szechuen,
December 16, 1946.

War Inevitable?

To The Editor:

I am your sincere reader. Every copy of the *China Weekly Review* I read carefully from the beginning to the end. Because I have read so many letters which the people write you, I too am writing.

The first word, I must tell you, is that I write these words for no party, nor for any one, but for my country.

They have discussed so much about the present civil war. They say that is wrong to fight the civil war. And only because of some warlords, the war cannot be stopped. So that many people are hungry, and many people are dead in battles, and even China cannot occupy a good position in the family of nations. It is right China wants peace, for she has fought so long with Japan. She is feeble, and she needs to refresh herself. But alas, when we look where she is, we know evidently she wants no peace, but wants civil war. Many readers can not tell you truly, for they are afraid they shall be scolded as fascists; but as for me, I fear nothing.

China wants no peace for a moment, but the peace of eternity. But how to gain the eternal peace? That is only by power, not by reconciliation; and for that reason Gen. George Marshall has failed to solve China's problem. It is impossible to unite a nation other than by force, because we can not find an example in history. Now China has two governments, two leaders, and two armies. Should an independent country let such a phenomenon exist any longer? If they say that it is wrong to fight civil war, why was the American civil war right? And for our unity, the civil war is necessary; whether the last victory belongs to the Kuomintang or the Communists.

Some unwise fellows fancy that the Kuomintang and the Communists can cooperate well. That is absurd if we examine their past relations. Though they had ceased-fire many times in the past; yet it was only for the political art. And when the short period quickly passed over, they fought again. We must realize that the Kuomintang hopes to control the whole country, and the Communists, too. They are not brothers in a family, but enemies. Now they are standing on the cross, whether to live or die.

Each Kuomintang man and each Communist is okay alone, but they are bad together. To bear the extreme pain for a little while is better than to moan for a long time: so that we wish the cruel civil war quickly wide open. And in the near future, any one of them will make himself as the governor of China.

WANG TIEN-TSAI

Shanghai,
December 15, 1946.

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Mass Education

To The Editor:

I have read in many of your issues the "Letters From The People" and gained much knowledge about both China and the outside world. Many political problems have been discussed, but, it seems to me, very little attention has been paid to the problem of education.

I feel that the elimination of illiteracy is the most important problem now facing China. If we allow a great amount of illiteracy to exist, there will be no hope of national reconstruction and hence no unity and democracy will be possible.

There may be as many as 100,000,000 boys and girls in China today who are or who should be in elementary schools. How many teachers are needed? The question arises as how to push our fight against illiteracy. We must provide promptly more "Kuomin" Elementary Schools all over the land. There should be one kuomin school in every one to three pao, according to the new Five Year Plan of kuomin education. On the other hand many normal schools should be provided to train kuomin school teachers.

As a real help to this country, I suggest that every educated patriotic citizen render some service to solve the problem mentioned above. I am sorry to see many famous professors who give their attention only to party matters but little to the fundamental question of illiteracy, which is so important to the future destiny of China. Let us fill the land with the patriotic cry of "more schools." Mr. Editor, do you agree?

FEI LIANG.

Wusih,
December 17, 1946.

Reason For Riot

To The Editor:

It remains to be seen whether the recent riot of the street hawkers was an organized revolt inspired by certain elements or a result of the Police Bureau's incompetent handling. Whichever the case may be the real significance of the riot lies not in the prima facie disruption of order, but in its ominous indication of a national crisis that already looms on the horizon. China is facing an unprecedented storm.

The long and devastating struggle against Japanese invasion and the ensuing civil war have dragged China to the verge of collapse. Heavy taxes, suicidal inflation, the growing unfavorable trade balance, and many other factors have driven China from bad to worse.

The economic pressure of which only the proletariat formerly complained, is felt by the bourgeoisie also today. That is to say, the majority of Chinese people have been suffering and are dissatisfied with the present situation. This is, I think the real serious problem. For to deal with millions of tormented people who are too hungry to respect law and order is just as dangerous as to play with a hungry tiger. It is especially dangerous when an ignorant and irritated mob is provoked by trouble-making politicians.

The best example is the Chinese Revolution in 1911, when the Republic of China was finally established in spite of the Manchu's superior military force. People value their lives less than those of ants when they are convinced that living means nothing but suffering.

Under such circumstances, I am not worried about the recent riot, but I do fear that if the critical situation is not promptly improved the nation will witness a general riot of far greater dimensions.

WANG CHUNG.

Shanghai,
December 12, 1946.

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密勒氏評論報
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What's In A Name?

WHILE people in China are discussing the advisability of introducing a new currency, something has happened in a small European state that may offer the advocates of a new currency a good opportunity to think the whole plan through from a special point of view. What has happened is this:

When the Hungarian pengo was inflated to a fantastic point, the Hungarian government created a new currency, called the forint. The official rate of exchange was and still is 12 forints to one American dollar. It took the Hungarians but a few weeks to find out that the 12 to one rate of exchange was not "realistic" and it took them only another month to offer on the black market between 20 and 23 forints for one dollar, although no Hungarian is permitted to own foreign banknotes! Meanwhile, commodity prices began to go up again, though much slower than during the pengo inflation. The turnover in consumer goods began declining rather rapidly. Housing and public utility costs started rising and it is believed that they will increase rapidly in the course of the next few months.

Thus, within a few months a new currency believed to be backed by both foreign exchange and other reserves dropped nearly 50 percent and the population has already lost its confidence in the new money.

One may claim that what happened in a small and mostly agricultural country in Central Europe will not necessarily repeat itself in a huge country in East Asia. But wherever there are currency notes and credits certain laws, economic as well as psychological, are the same. Production of consumer goods, exports and public confidence are the real basis of credit and currency. Where these are scarce or non-existent, gold, important and necessary as it is, may become a fetish.

What is decisive is the proportion between the mass of money tokens and the volume of trade. That proportion influences the level of prices whereas the gold cover or reserves of the banks of issue cannot influence the value of their notes.

Looking at the matter from a more practical point of view the main reasons for Hungary's second defeat in the monetary field appear to be the following: the country's political future is not yet clarified, it has few industrial raw materials inside its borders, it spent tremendous sums of good money during the war and private capital fails to show confidence in the country's political and economic future.

Thus, matters do not much differ from what we are witnessing in China at present. China has to spend comparatively large amounts of foreign exchange for the importation of industrial materials, she is still spending enormous amounts of foreign exchange for military purposes, while private capital, and especially foreign capital, remains cautious and reluctant.

If China introduced a new currency tomorrow, inflation would go on just as it did, and does, in Hungary. Gold reserves cannot prevent the disasters of money inflation. Nor can they correct them. In the vaults of the banks gold remains unaltered although all other things are in chaos. Although covered by gold, the new banknotes would be spurious and would drag down the value of all instruments of sound credit.

One may object that, after all, something has to be done in order to create a new, sound currency and a sound credit system. No doubt, such a view is correct and easily understandable. When inflation continues and the only means to control it is the sale of gold at daily changing rates (while the official rate of exchange of the currency itself remains unchanged month after month), the whole financial structure of the country gives way and soon public confidence will be totally lost.

One may also say that when Hungarians are offering almost 100 percent more for one American dollar than the official price, this proves that speculators are taking advantage of the country's poor monetary condition. But the speculator has no reason to speculate in currency as long as the currency of his own country is sound. Nor has he the power to upset the country's economic life as long as its monetary foundations are solid. Even an entire army of rats cannot nibble through an iron wall. Speculators do not create the evil. They take advantage of it.

Nor is credit originated by banks. It is, and only partially so, directed by them.

Usury, too, does not create bad business conditions. On the contrary, unsound economic conditions provoke usury. The lending of money at exorbitant interest is possible only when funds are scarce or securities offered by the borrower are unsafe or the value of the money lent is uncertain. When Chinese bankers and moneylenders demand 15 percent interest per month, this is no doubt exorbitant; but when the trader who borrows the money under such conditions makes a 200 percent profit within a month, the usurer appears to be a modest, unselfish philanthropist.

What has happened in Shanghai during the past few months, and especially since the end of last October, is that dealers borrowed money at exorbitant interest because they knew pretty well that even 20 percent interest per month would do them no harm. By buying certain industrial

chemicals, for instance, they were certain to make between 150 percent and 200 percent within a couple of weeks. In other words, usury was the result—not the cause—of unsound economic conditions.

Thus, to force down the rate of interest would, probably, lead nowhere. Nor can import restrictions increase the state's income. By cutting down imports one certainly decreases one's expenses in foreign exchange, but one does not increase the country's assets. What is happening in little Hungary gives a good example also in this respect.

The country's income can be based on exports only (as long as imports are needed to make industries produce). The country's inherent riches alone do not make wealth. The enormous values of the United States would be worth nothing were there not men spending their labor upon them. Without labor no ore, or any other material is of direct value: this means that as long as production is not safe and worthwhile, a country's economies are built on sand. And so is its currency.

Just as the case in Hungary so all other countries' currencies would lose in buying power once sale of the country's production is impossible or almost impossible (as is the case in China today). And as long as a country's money buys only little—and labor, therefore, is expensive—as long as the country's means of communication are scarce and as long as capital feels that investments are unsafe, no gold reserves can help to save a currency whether old, as was the pengo, or new, as is the forint. What is right with regard to pengo and forint is also right with regard to CNC and Sun. What is needed is not a gold reserve, not a reserve in foreign exchange, not "confidence in the new currency," but confidence in its real foundations and its national and international buying power.

Full Speed Ahead

It was rumored recently that the Government had every intention of sending its envoys to Yenan to discuss the resumption of peace discussions.

This appears to be an extremely hasty way of going about the resumption of the discussion. We suggest that envoys be first sent to discuss the discussion of the resumption of discussions, before any rash steps are taken.

Argentina And The Axis

A FEW weeks ago we pointed out how Argentine Dictator Juan Peron was offering US$600,000,000 as bait to American industrialists such as Andrew Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, if they would aid him in his campaign to get U.S. Under-Secretary of State Spruille Braden fired.

The Peron-Braden feud developed during the latter's stay in Argentina as U.S. ambassador. While in Buenos Aires Braden kept needling the Argentine Government because of its pro-Axis sympathies. When Braden became persona non grata he was recalled and made Under-Secretary of State in charge of American republic affairs. In this position he has continued his war with the Peron dictatorship, taking every opportunity to expose the post-war machinations of Peron's fascist regime, such as the harboring of German Nazis, etc.

During the war when Argentina's pro-Axis stand actually constituted a potential danger to the United Nations, we did everything we could to put "pressure" on Peron. Unfortunately, however, we could not go far enough because we needed the things Argentina produced and simply had to buy them, whether we liked it or not. The largest producer of surplus food in South America, Argentina supplied meat and grains to the United Nations and thus built up a sizable foreign exchange balance.

The whole position of Argentina versus the United Nations became so contradictory that it would have been ludicrous if it had not been so serious. While Argentine politicos openly expressed pro-Axis sympathies, harbored and feted Axis spies and heaped ridicule upon the Allies, they happily sold us food and other necessary products. Conversely, we kept trading missions there throughout the war and did considerable business, although our government spokesmen were issuing periodic statements damning the Argentine Government.

Our most ambitious and serious anti-Argentine project was the welcoming of Brazil—Argentina's strongest rival for South American hegemony—into the war and supplying her with everything we could spare for her industrialization and general economic development. However, this did not budge Argentina because we continued trading with her, thereby giving her large foreign exchange balances which she could use in the world market after the war.

By the time the Allies met in San Francisco to form the United Nations Organization, it was obvious to all that the Axis was about finished. The Argentine Government, also sensing the end, expressed a desire to line up with the victors. America, always anxious to keep the South American countries solidly on the same side of the political fence, pushed through Argentina's membership over Russian objections.

Since the end of the war, however, the United States has maintained a stiff attitude toward Peron's regime, openly calling it a dictatorship and urging the Argentine people to expel the Axis agents still living there. This policy, however, has not met with any appreciable success, partly because the world needs Argentina again during the post-war period of widespread hunger and also because of our fear over the fact that the Soviet Union is becoming friendlier by the minute with Peron. A Soviet trading mission has been to Buenos Aires and the two countries have already established diplomatic relations. The development of closer Russian-Argentine relations along an unilateral pattern obviously worries the State Department which could easily visualize this as the beginning of Communist penetration in America's back yard.

Because of such developments the "Argentine Policy" of the State Department is somewhat confused at the moment and it is known that many high officials are in violent disagreement as to our future course. One group

argues that since the Russians have seen fit to overlook Peron's connection with the Axis, we had better do so too. Otherwise, they say, we will find the most powerful state in South America swinging toward the Moscow camp. The other group, headed by Braden, maintains that we should continue our present policy of "punishing" Argentina as much as possible for her Axis activities in the hope that if and when the Argentine people feel the pinch they will kick Dictator Peron out and establish a democratic regime.

Realizing that his main hope for the future lies in changing American policy, Peron recently wrote Andrew Higgins that the only obstacle in the way of sending an Argentine purchasing mission, loaded with US$600,000,000, to the States was Braden's continuance in office. George Messersmith, present U.S. ambassador in Argentina, is apparently siding with the pro-Peron group and is said to have suggested that U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes soften his demands for action against the Axis agents—some of whom are thought to be war criminals—still resident in Argentina. Messersmith is reported to have urged Byrnes to settle for the expulsion of a few "small fry Nazis" whom Peron is now rounding up apparently for deportation. Messersmith is said to be willing to forget about the major Nazis because he thinks that Peron will not kick them out and also because he fears a Russian-Argentine rapprochement if we do not make up with Peron.

To us there is no problem. Recall Messersmith and really put the screws on Peron. If we'd stop worrying about the Russians and follow the dictates of our own conscience, we would be a lot better off and would certainly obtain a lot more respect from the rest of the world than we now enjoy. It is our guess that regardless of how chummy Juan Peron and Joe Stalin may become, Russian-Argentine trade will be worth little more than peanuts for years to come. Firstly, while Argentina has lots of things Russia wants, Russia has precious little that Argentina wants. What she wants—machinery and heavy industrial goods—she can get only in North America and Britain. One thing she would like to get from Russia which would be almost as good are American and British banknotes. But these, too, the Russians haven't got. As for political rapprochement, it is highly unlikely. While both regimes are authoritarian, they are separate dictatorships and somewhat different in nature. We cannot imagine anything that Juan Peron would welcome less to Argentina than Communism.

We suggest that Byrnes back up Braden and tell Higgins and his friends to find someone else with US$600,000,000 to whom they may attempt to peddle their boats.

Neatest Trick Of The Week

An occidental delegate took the floor at the National Assembly Hall the morning of December 3. "Ahhoomaitikiang, Vice-Chairman of Sinkiang," the delegates whispered among themselves while applauding warmly.—*Report by Mary T. Wang.*

Whisper that again, will you!

Radio Station Licenses

THE past week saw a series of steps taken regarding the radio business in China. Since the Japanese surrender China's entire radio and wireless industry has been in a state of confusion as regards its future. The Government has announced that this industry will be a state monopoly, with the exception of a few approved, privately-owned commercial broadcast stations.

Quite some time ago regulations concerning the licensing of private stations were promulgated and it was announced that several local stations would be banned from the air. Since then the matter has been "hanging fire," with various rumors that more licenses would be granted, that no new licenses would be allowed, and so on and so on.

Last week the Government indicated that it apparently had made up its mind as the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters announced that it had received an order from the Ministry of National Defense to close all unlicensed stations and to confiscate their equipment. No exceptions, the Garrison Headquarters said, will be made, and even the news agencies, newspapers, commercial houses and shipping companies will have to comply. Apparently as a warning to those still operating without governmental permission, the Garrison Headquarters swooped down on an illegal transmitter in Chapei.

While we are not in agreement with the Government's policy regarding the licensing of broadcast stations, because the regulations, as published, smack a bit too much of totalitarianism, the idea of putting a stop to the numerous, duplicating, private commerical networks throughout the country seems to us a good idea. The practice whereby each major organization, both public and private, organized its own radio communications throughout China grew mainly during the war years when the Government's communications system was incapable of handling the traffic. Because of this situation, the major business, news gathering and other groups set up their own networks. Later it became a matter of prestige and we had a situation whereby various pip squeak organizations established radio nets from point to point. Today a major private or government organization cannot really have "arrived" unless it maintains its own communications system.

With the end of the war and the steady improvement of the official radio and telegraph systems, there is little need for all and sundry to be cluttering up the airways with private frequencies. Equipment taken from Central News Agency, the major newspapers, the four government banks and their financial satellites and from other commercial groups could be added to the official and legal network and provide good service for all. No longer is it necessary for each and every little empire builder to maintain his own special and private communications system. As elsewhere in the world, one or more recognized networks maintained for the public will suffice.

When Molotov Nods

Any time Molotov nods it's a sign he is sleepy.—*The Arkansas Gazette.*

Good Old Winnie!...

WHEN a promising youngster dies, people around whisper and shake their heads in pity. "He would have been such a great man, what with all his natural gifts and talents! Such a promising boy...." They are sure that had he lived to a ripe old age, he would have been tops in his line.

This fact may be true in every line, except politics, where there are notable exceptions. A politician can really stay active *too* long. Winston Churchill, such a great leader during the war against fascist aggression, is rather spoiling his once excellent reputation by the way he carries on about the British Empire.

Witness his "fighting" speech the other day on the proposed independence of Burma. It is clear that the independence of Burma, the kind the Burmese dream of, together with all the other subject peoples of the British Empire, is still "round the corner." Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of the Labor Government, merely suggested that discussion be held with Burmese leaders soon on "Burma's progress toward self-government." This fact alone should ease Churchill's mind about Burma suddenly becoming independent: India's example is ample proof that there is no great danger. India is right where she used to be, *after* discussions were held with *her* leaders.

Nevertheless, Churchill has so outlasted his usefulness in everything except the leadership of the Opposition, whose 10 commandments were written by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, that even the mention of "independence" and "self-government" throws him into a fighting speech.

"William Pitt, the first real Imperialist in modern English history, was the directing mind in the expansion of his country, and with him the beginning of empire is rightly associated," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

"It was said in the days of the great administrator, Lord Chatham, you had to get up very early in the morning in order not to miss some acquisition of territory which was then characteristic of our fortunes," says Winston Churchill.

In 200 years, the world has not changed for Good Old Winnie. While mouthing democratic phrases he still clings to a policy of expansion, and to infringement on the natural rights of millions of natives who got into the boundaries of the British Empire through no fault of their own.

"I must say the British Empire seems to be running off almost as fast as the American loan," Churchill confides, forgetting for the moment the slight difference between dollars and people.

Churchill's words could well have been uttered by some disillusioned admirer of Hitler, as he sees Grossdeutschland shrink, after it was so meticulously expanded.

He might very well say, this German: "It was said in the days of the great administrator, Lord Hitler, you had to get up very early in the morning in order not to miss the acquisition of the Saar, or Denmark, or Norway, or Austria, or Czechoslovakia, or Poland, or any number of other territories. I must say the German Empire seems to be running off almost as fast as...."

Will some one please advise Good Old Winnie that a slight change has occurred in this world since the days of Lord Chatham (1708-1778).

A Vital Question

A question is being asked in Tokyo today whether Japan, in the future, should recognize a woman ruler.

Outspoken Miss Shizue Yamaguchi of the Social Democratic Party told *Reuter's:* "I think we should recognize a female ruler in case the Emperor has no son. Why should not a woman be given the same opportunity as men in becoming the head of the state?"

Miss Hideko Mogami, of the Progressive Party, says: "I personally, will try to quell the feudalistic men in our party who oppose the theory of female Mikadoes with all the power at my command."

Miss Hatsu Imai, a Liberal, adds: "Female emperors never cause any trouble."

You never can tell to what limits these Liberals will not go to attain the emancipation of Japanese women from feudalism.

Will The Japs Return?

A FEW weeks ago we printed an article dealing with post-surrender conditions in Japan in which the possibility of Japan's recovering her pre-war position of dominance in the Far East was discussed. Since then several articles have appeared in the local press dealing with the same question. In the main, they seem to be "contrast" articles, which describe the rapid recovery of Japan and the almost equally rapid disintegration of China.

In recent days there have been several stories from Tokyo and Washington which seemed to confirm the earlier predictions. One such article, dealing with Japanese reparation payments, which were originally fixed at a surprisingly low level by the Pauley Commission, said that even Pauley's mild recommendations may be watered down as an aid to Japan's recovery. Another dealt with the signing of an agreement between the Japanese and American governments for the purchase by the former of surplus American Army material now in the Japanese home islands.

Such dispatches, along with reports of more and more Japanese goods reaching the American market, reports of Indian cotton shipped to Japan for processing and then returned to India in the form of cloth, and articles from the Philippines, Indonesia, and other places describing Asia's desire to trade with Japan, can give little comfort to those of us who have blithely looked to China as the "number one" processer and supplier of Asia in the post-war period.

Today, as legitimate Chinese businessmen fail and legitimate foreign businessmen transfer their activities to Hongkong, Manila and other Far Eastern trade centers, the only people who can keep a straight face as they talk of China's unlimited opportunities are the bureaucrats who, as usual, know little of what they are talking about.

As militant Kuomintang and Communist leaders (the boys who yell to high heaven about

Dr. Sun's principles but who really value chiefly their own necks, pocketbooks and personal power) talk of the great future of the nation, China wallows down the road to impotency and poverty, while our recent enemies in the Island Empire sharpen their tools and prepare for a speedy comeback.

Let's Get Together, Boys

"China stands for the effective reduction of all types of arms and the total prohibition of certain types of weapons including the atomic bomb." Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, told the press.—*China Press* December 20.

The demobilization scheduled to have been completed by December of this year has not been carried out, due to unsettled political conditions, Lt. Gen. Hwang Chieh, acting commandant of the Central Training Corps, told the press.—*China Weekly Review*, December 21.

Economic Research

IN order to foster research among the faculty members of the various educational institutions, the Ministry of Education has established the following grants: CNC$50,000 per month to full professors; CNC$40,000 to assistant professors; CNC$30,000 to lecturers, and CNC$20,000 to assistants.

The only people who get government grants on a lower scale than the professors are the soldiers: a private gets CNC$10,000 mustering out pay.

One of the indications that research is not exactly the predominating idea that pervades Chinese professors' minds is the recent manifesto signed by members of the National Peking University and Tsinghua University faculties. They have demanded "an improvement of their livelihood." No matter how honest and conscientious a professor may be, he is apt to utilize the major part of his research funds for providing food and fuel for the family in the winter season.

Another indication that research will not exactly succeed in spite of the generous grants for this noble purpose is that a plain U.S. Army blanket costs well above CNC$30,000, if and when located on the black market. Some of the more trivial things of this world, like shoes, now that the U.S. dollar has topped the CNC$7,000 mark, are also to be had for not less than CNC$50,000 a pair. It is hardly necessary to point out that a full professor, after getting his CNC$50,000 for research, will not be able to purchase a full picul of rice, which calls for around CNC$70,000.

Chinese professors, whether of literature, chemistry, physics or mathematics, are likely to indulge, in an ever increasing measure, in economic research, rather than in sticking to their respective subjects. They are likely to come down from their academic spheres into the world of fundamentals: how to live on insufficient pay, and how to conduct research on a hungry stomach. Needless to say, China's science and education will not profit therefrom.

A prominent wit once said that he always found it difficult to be a revolutionary after dinner. China's professors presumably will soon become the vanguard of the revolutionary movement.

Easy Way Out Department

The time is passing when blame for any Indian difficulty can be bestowed by the Indians on others....On the contrary, the argument advanced by the British in other times to justify a reluctance to liberate India is affirmed to the extent that the Indians now are unable or unwilling to organize their own independence.—*Detroit News, December 6, 1946.*

Anyhow, it's about time the Indians went away and left the British to themselves.

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Sounds Logical

The research staffs of three California industrial-employment commissions have announced breathlessly to Governor Warren that unemployment in California dropped in September and that "the chief reason for this rapid decline in unemployment was the large expansion in employment."—*The Nation.*

* * *

What's The Odds?

It is said that the publishers, editors and readers of the two recently banned journals, the *Democracy Weekly* and the *Students' Daily* are following with great interest and suspense the outcome of the great debate over whether China will be:

a) A republic based on democratic principles; or
b) A democracy based on republican principles; or
c) a republic based on the San Min Chu I; or
d) a democracy based on the San Min Chu I; or
e) a republic based on the "of, for and by," or
f) a democracy based on the "of, for and by" or
g) any given combination of the above principles.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Russian Relations

Dec. 31, 1921.

Failure on the part of China and the Far Eastern Republic at Chita to arrive at a commercial understanding has brought Mr. Alexander K. Paikees, extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Russian Soviet government, to Peking to try his luck. Thoughtful Chinese, discussing the question of the resumption of relations between the two countries, are convinced of the necessity of it. They deplore the circumstances which are preventing a rapprochement at an early date, and hope that the representative of Soviet Russia will be more fortunate than his colleague from the Far Eastern Republic.

* * *

Exports Down

Exports from China to the United States during November totaled US$5,100,000 as compared with US$9,000,000 in October. Imports from the United States totaled US$7,500,000 as compared with US$8,800,000, a decrease of 14.7 percent. Exports declined 43 percent.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

Trial Battleground

Dec. 26, 1936.

A point that should not be lost sight of in connection with the present civil war in Spain is that nearly every theory of government which the brain of man has evolved is represented among the forces engaged, for on both sides volunteers have come from all parts of the world. Communists, socialists, anarchists, etc. are to be found fighting on the side of the established Spanish government. Monarchists, Fascists and reactionaries generally are fighting on the side of those who hope to capture Madrid. It is a sort of trial ground for these two opposing forces—which may develop into a war covering the whole world.

* * *

Loyalty Pledged

Upwards of 1,000 faculty members and students of Nanking University took an oath at the weekly memorial services Dec. 21 pledging their loyalty to the National Government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, who on that day entered into his tenth day of captivity at Sian.

Tientsin Students Suffer Acutely; Street Hawker Crisis Averted

By S. E. SHIFRIN

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

TIENTSIN, Dec. 20.

ON the wind-swept campus of the National Nankai University, the ruins of its famous library are still a reminder of the war that was but the University is home again after spending the war in Kunming. Eight hundred students are following its courses which started one month ago today. When you hear of the 3:3:4 ratio it is not a new formula for world disarmament. It is a convenient abbreviation for saying that a third of the students, nearly all of whom are boarders, get a government subsidy of CNC$47,500 a month, another third receive half of that or CNC$23,750 and the remaining 40 percent are entirely on their own. Faculty members declare that the worst off are the approximate 10 percent of the student body who have to depend entirely on the Government subsidy due to their being cut off from their families and other reasons.

A member of the University Administration stated that the students getting $47,500 a month were spending only $30,000 for food and the rest remained for miscellaneous expenses. Even with cheap UNRRA flour and the serving of meat courses only once or twice a month, it seems almost incredible that students in these days of high prices can manage to keep body and soul together on CNC$30,000. It certainly should take some doing to exist on the equivalent of US$5 a month. University circles also declare that while their estimate of restoration expenses came up to CNC$3,600,000,000 they got only CN$1,000,000,000. What is more, according to them, with two dormitories, one classroom building and the library among the buildings destroyed by the Japanese, rebuilding the campus would take several years even if the total requested funds were made available.

Salaries Also Inadequate

University circles complain about the lack of buildings with students now living not on the campus but some way off at Pa-li-tai in what was once a "Sino-Japanese Middle School." They complain about the inadequacy of professors' salaries that lag several months behind the cost of living index. They complain about the pitiful state of the library, which now has only a fraction of the 150,000 volumes of which it could once be proud. They complain of getting a coal allotment of 55 tons a month instead of the 500 tons requested. And generally and most of all they complain about the lack of funds.

The University is expecting the return of Dr. Chang Po-lin, its founder and President, sometime at the end of this month or early in January, and it is hoped that he will be successful in securing additional badly-needed funds. The machines which Dr. Chang ordered during his stay in the States for three small scale factories to be operated by the students are expected some time next year.

* * *

Hawker Crisis Settled

TIENTSIN had its Hawker Crisis but the authorities have succeeded in settling the matter minus riots. The question here was not of total suppression of the stall-keepers and hawkers but of persuading them to move from the vicinity of the ex-French Market and the Queen's Park in the ex-British Concession. The mass of humans milling around the ex-French Market at times was just a thick soup of bodies, arms and legs trying to move around. With traders spreading their goods on the pavement several steps from the sidewalk, the honking of cars and trucks, and the shouting of cart pullers trying to get through, it looked like a movie version of an Eastern market in a modern setting. For a better view it was advisable to visit the spot on a Sunday afternoon when whole families would move around stall-shopping, and buying an occasional item. But to car drivers and the Police Bureau it wasn't picturesque, but just another traffic headache.

The hawkers, obviously unwilling to move from such a central location to the cold bank of Weitzu Creek and even the other side of the International Bridge, organized to oppose the removal. Early this month several hundred of them, according to the local press, visited the Municipal Government to protest against the measure. Their laments and weeping outside the Municipal buildings attracted a crowd which had to be shooed away. The hawkers' representatives met Mayor Tu and were told that their request would be considered.

Compromise Reached

The next development was a statement that the Municipal Government intended to proceed with the measure and get rid of the traffic bottleneck. The hawkers' association fired back, denying their action was prompted by "villains" and ending on the sour note that "the delegation when necessary will dissolve itself through a notice in the papers to leave the situation to develop at will."

That may have helped to reach the final compromise, with both sides possibly keeping in mind the Shanghai riots. The hawkers did have to move before the end of the year, a deadline they preferred because of the expected large sales due to the approaching Chinese New Year, but the location was changed. Instead of ordering them across the International Bridge the Municipal Government allowed stalls along Weitzu Creek, near the Yao Hua (formerly Kung Hsueh) Middle School and along ex-Akiyama Road in the former Japanese Concession. The hawkers have moved, the bottleneck is gone, and everything seems to be in order except perhaps for the occasional griping of the vendors about losing a central location and the grumbling of a buyer who now has to walk way out if he wants his purchases fresh from the stalls.

* * *

Winter Taking Toll

THE Winter Relief Committee has already met several times and found one way, which was said to have been opposed by the Cinema Guild, of raising needed money by a $100 surcharge to be paid by the movie fan every time he buys a ticket. The Coal Committee has announced that Tientsiners, both Chinese and foreign, either getting chilblains in unheated rooms or crowding for some warmth around the solitary stove, will get half a ton of slack per family during the winter.

No date has been set for the distribution and no price seems to have been announced. Meanwhile the index number for the retail price of fuel increased by nearly 26 percent during November as compared with October, standing at 11,995 times the price in 1937.

With the coal yet to be rationed, quantities are available in the black market for those who don't mind parting with CNC$300,000 and more for a ton of lump coal. No statistics seem to have been published on the number of Chinese frozen during the cold nights, but several deaths of Russian beggars and drunks have been recorded.

* * *

Year Of Crisis Ahead

BUSINESS here is worse than usual, with most businessmen complaining about trade stagnation and looking fearfully at the future, considering 1947 a year of crisis. As in other parts of China a number of shops here are expected to go bankrupt by the end of this year—Chinese reckoning. One estimate sees 10 percent of Tientsin's firms closing their doors for good. Importers are worrying about the diminishing purchasing power of the population while exporters record an existing demand for China exports but at prices in some cases 20 percent lower than those prevailing.

The soaring rate of the U.S. dollar in the black market was so unexpected that even some newspaper circles suspected a Shanghai dispatch to a local paper about a possible 10,000-to-1 rate as having been hatched in the paper's Tientsin office. The rate roughly follows that of Shanghai buying, closing yesterday at around $6,200. Apart from the rumors of a change in the official exchange rate which seem to have influenced black market quotations, it is said here that a possible factor

Specter Of Past Plaguing U.S. Government In Miners' Strike

By JAMES L. STEWART
(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

THE United States Government in its conduct of current domestic affairs, like the British Government in its handling of present day international affairs, is plagued by the specter of the past.

As this is written, the United States where the soft coal miners are on strike may be likened to an individual struck down with a disease diagnosed as paralysis. The life of the patient is not in immediate jeopardy but the extent to which he is crippled is hard to survey. And—as the familiar words go—the doctor says that even if he gets over the disease he will be partially disabled for a long time.

Inasmuch as the strike this time is solely the work of John L. Lewis, most American newspaper and radio comment on the current situation has been confined to Lewis himself. As usual, I find myself dissatisfied with the rather obvious explanations of others, and hasten to set forth my own views on the situation which borders on anarchy.

No Contract, No Work

Let us grant that the strike was engineered and called by Lewis. It was executed by the miners themselves. The fundamental fact concerning the strike is that the soft coal miners of America will not work without a contract.

Years and decades of dangerous working conditions, poor wages, broken promises, ruthless layoffs, dishonest company retail stores and all the other crimes of capitalism in its most backward state have brought the inarticulate miners to the point where they will not lift a finger unless they have the working conditions down in writing, and where they will believe nothing except the words of the one man whom they acknowledge as boss.

It is clear to everyone but the miners that this boss has betrayed them, but neither the executive nor the judicial branches of the United States Government have thus far been able to persuade the miners of this fact.

Fraternity Exclusive

To the extent that one can be positive about any controversial issue it can be said that the miners' contract is valid, that Lewis and the government negotiated it last May for the entire period of government operation. But Lewis chose to declare the contract invalidated and the miners have accepted his word blindly, giving up their jobs which pay roughly 50 percent better wages than the national wage average, just before the traditional Christmas season when the miners' families deeply desire enough money to indulge in small luxuries they cannot regularly afford.

Well, it may be argued in heat, the miners get good wages, their contract is guaranteed by the government, the government has ordered them to go to work, they have refused to work, let's take court action against them and hand over their jobs to others. This brings us to the second cardinal fact concerning the present crisis. There are no others to take the place of the striking miners.

The 400,000 workers in the bituminous pits form a more exclusive fraternity than the legendary 400 atop New York City society.

Planning Faulty

The American industrial machine depends on coal to maintain its motion, but this motion in the past has been so swift and productive that an America with an improved standard of living has been created in which nobody wants to mine coal. Another perpetual motion machine has struck a fatal snag. We have just gone through 14 years of governmental planning in the national economy, and we must admit that in regard to fuel with which to stoke our industry, power and locomotion, the planning has been faulty.

Meanwhile, over the years the miners themselves and in particular John L. Lewis began to realize the monopoly of a sort that they possessed. Strike after strike brought deserved improvement in both working conditions and pay. Last October, Lewis for undetermined reasons decided to work the scheme once more. So far, the scheme isn't working, nobody connected with soft coal is working, and workers in other industries across the country are losing their jobs. Henry J. Kaiser's steel plant at Fontana, California is 2,000 miles from the coal pits of West Virginia, but production in it was ordered curtailed on November 28, eight days after coal mining in the east came to an end.

Stubborness, Stupidity

As to Lewis himself, there has been no authoritative explanation of why he acted as he did this time. It was generally believed that he initiated contract renegotiation with the government in October in order to embarrass the Democratic administration before the November elections. Lewis is believed to be a Republican. Why he continued proceedings after the Republican legislative triumph is less easy to understand. I think it possible that Lewis' stubborness—in this case causing him blindly to continue what he started—is born of stupidity.

Lest there should be readers who feel that perhaps Lewis has some kind of a case, it should be recalled that he announced with great pride last May that he had signed the best contract the miners had ever had, one of the best organized labor had ever made, and that the contract was good for the period of government operation of the mines. These things were true. It is inconceivable, then, that a contract that was the best of all possible contracts in May should be no good by November. Prices in the United States are rising, but not that fast.

In my spare time lately I have been reading a few books on zoology along with the daily newspapers, and have come to the conclusion that Mr. Lewis is in the midst of a rutting season, when, with certain animals, strange urges make behavior extremely unpredictable.

What's going to happen? My clairvoyance is certainly no better than anyone else's. Like many others I can see only two possible solutions. The coal miners will have to learn that when the mines are under government operation they will have to work whether they feel they have a contract or not. If the miners cannot be persuaded to return to work, then other fuels must be used in place of coal. Hitherto, coal has been a cheaper substance with which to produce the required power for American industry. But if the miners are to demand wages far in excess of their present standard, then oil and natural gas may actually be cheaper as well as more dependable.

Nation Versus Minority

From the point of view of the United States as a whole, it is better to place 400,000 miners on the unemployed list rather than threaten all industry with slowdowns, shutdowns or higher prices. It is difficult to blame the miners for seeking the highest wages possible for their distasteful work, and for my part I sympathize with the many injustices dealt them in the past. But the standard of living of 140,000,000 people cannot be jeopardized by a minority of 400,000.

Politically, in our democratic form of government, we acknowledge that the rights must be preserved. And be the deniers of these rights, capitalists, managers or laborers, they must be opposed by the strongest methods the government can take, subject only to the conditions set forth in the first 10 amendments to the constitution.

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is a reportedly large demand for greenbacks to pay for smuggled goods brought in large quantities especially to Shanghai.

Flour Prices Decline

Food prices here have declined somewhat due to the arrival of large shipments of flour and a recent shipment of rice from Wuhu—said stored by the Japanese and of rather poor quality. A hundred pound bag of flour has fallen from a one-time high of CNC$90,000 to about $60,000 and a "chin" of rice fetches around $630 instead of a one-time $1,100.

Although statistically retail prices of cereals as a group have dropped 3.38 percent during November, being 6,958 times that of 1937, according to people who should know Tientsin is still nearly totally dependent on flour imports from abroad, the wheat harvest having failed to reach local flour mills. It is asserted that should flour imports be suspended for several months the food situation here would again become acute.

Jap Government Unenthusiastic Over SCAP Agrarian Program

By HUGH DEANE
(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (Airmail).

THE SCAP-backed program of agrarian reform is getting the slow-down treatment from a distinctly unenthusiastic Japanese Government, in the opinion of informed American and Japanese observers.

The program is easily the most far-reaching ever attempted in Asia by non-Communists—but these observers are skeptical as to how it will fare under the direction of the present cabinet.

The two basic laws which embody the program were promulgated a month and a half ago. But the effectuating imperial ordinance for one of them, originally scheduled for November 5, is still being held up, as are other vital ministerial ordinances.

Most of these ordinances probably will be issued within the month. Their delay is held to be important merely as another of many indications that the Yoshida Government has been using the obvious tactics of bureaucratic obstruction to vitiate the reform. And opportunity for such tactics, it is pointed out, will not end with the appearance of the ordinances.

Tenants To Become Owners

According to official pronouncements, the program within two years will (1) enable Japanese tenants to become owners of four-fifths of the land they now cultivate, and (2) improve the status of those who will remain tenants. Most of Japan's 3,700,000 tenants thus would obtain a larger share of the fruits of their toil, raising their standard of living and giving them capital with which to increase agricultural productivity.

The program has occasioned a year of frequently exasperating negotiation and sharp conflict between SCAP and the Japanese Government. From December 9, 1945, when General MacArthur issued his directive ordering drastic agrarian reform, till August of this year, the government took no action satisfactory to SCAP's agricultural experts. Finally in August, after General MacArthur had pointedly referred the question to the Allied Council, the government submitted to the Diet the program which is now taking final legal shape.

Loopholes Discovered

General MacArthur warmly approved the government's program as soon as it was submitted to the Diet in August. Detailed analysis of it, however, later revealed major loopholes through which landlords could have escaped the intent of the reform. Many of these loopholes still remain in the law, but SCAP is now virtually bludgeoning the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry into drawing up a series of "clarifying" ordinances which will more or less plug them. These projected ordinances are now the field for the government's delaying tactics.

The legal basis for the agrarian reform program is one of the most complex bodies of law on the statute books of any country—a characteristic which some observers attribute to the deliberate intent of the government, but which others assert is just the Japanese way of doing things. In addition to ordinances, the program is embodied in two major laws:

(1) The Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, known as the Land Reform Law, which is entirely new.

(2) The Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, a pre-war law, now amended.

Also involved in the program is the Tenancy Disputes Law, an old law.

While many of the minor clauses of this legislation are generally admitted to be ambiguous, the following major provisions are—or will be—fairly clearly set forth:

(1) The government shall purchase at fixed prices all land owned by absentee landlords, and all land above one cho (2.45 acres)—four cho in Hokkaido—owned by non-absentee landlords.

(2) The government shall also purchase all land owned by owner-farmers above three cho (12 cho in Hokkaido), except where these farmers are able to cultivate more land efficiently with the labor power of their immediate family.

(3) The government shall sell the purchased land to farmers at fixed rates, with preference given to tenants. The land may be paid for in annual installments over a period of 30 years, and no annual payment shall exceed one-third the value of the crop.

Rent Limit 25% Of Crop

(4) Local Land Commissions shall determine what particular lands are to be transferred, and shall administer the purchase and sale. Each

Malaria, Typhus, Cholera Claim Toll In Disease-Ridden Honan

By MARK M. LU
(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Kaifeng, Honan, Dec. 9.

WITH unfavorable weather prevailing during the past several months, a large part of the population of Honan has suffered from various diseases. According to an investigation made by the health division of the CNRRA Regional Office, there were 136,342 cases of malaria, kalá azar and other diseases. Of these 953 cases were fatal.

The following table indicates the breakdown of figures by disease, including non-epidemic:

Disease	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	87,062	360
Typhus	20,779	188
Dysentery	17,942	12
Kala Azar	4,093	
Cholera	3,786	379
Smallpox	262	4
Measles	140	2
Scarlet Fever	133	
Brain Fever	130	
Diphtheria	107	5

Of the 87,062 malaria cases 23,210 were Yehhsien inhabitants, of whom 127 died; 3,308 cases were Yencheng inhabitants, of whom 44 died. Both hsiens are in central Honan. Of the 20,775 typhus cases 11,956 were from Yehhsien, of whom 127 died. Yehhsien and Yencheng were the most sorely afflicted. Of the 4,093 kala azar cases 1,172 were Kaifeng inhabitants.

Malaria Prevalent

According to information from the Provincial Bureau of Health, malaria is particularly prevalent at Hsuchang, Loho, Fangcheng, and south of Chengchow in central Honan. There were 275 cases in Wuyang, 117 in Fangcheng and 610 in Fukou.

CNRRA Honan Regional Office has wired Shanghai headquarters to allocate 2,000,000 quinine pills to relieve the situation.

The so-called "Oriental Disease," kala azar, is spreading widely in 107 of the 111 hsiens in Honan. According to CNRRA investigations 67 hsiens are the hard hit. Yentsin, Yangwu and Tangyin in the north, and Shangchiu and its environs, are the centers of the disease.

An average of more than 260 kala azar patients are treated daily at St. Paul's Hospital of the Canadian Church Mission at Shangchiu, and Hweimin Hospital of the Canadian Presbyterian Church Mission at Weihwei. At the Provincial Hospital at Kaifeng the average is 70. Recently the Friends Ambulance Unit has sent circulating teams to the kala azar districts by truck and is curing the people village by village. The Provincial Hospital has also organized health teams which are carrying out propaganda and investigation near Kaifeng.

Hospitals Planned

To improve the people's health, local health authorities have decided to build a large sanitarium in the northern part of the city. It is learned that all equipment and medical supplies have already been received, and the project will soon be under way. In each of the 12 political administrative areas a hospital is to be built. Health rehabilitation funds amounting to CNC$350,000,000 appropriated by CNRRA have already been received.

shall comprise five tenants, three landlords, and two owner-farmers. In addition, if unanimously approved by the commission, the prefectural governor shall appoint three technical members. Disputes may be appealed to Prefectural Land Commissions, appointed by the governor from the membership of the local commissions. A National Land Commission also shall be created.

(5) Land rents shall not exceed 25 percent of the value of the crop—estimated to mean a reduction in rent of about 50 percent. Tenure and other rights shall be safeguarded by written contracts.

Informed critics admit that the most obvious weaknesses of the law have been, or probably will be, remedied by ordinance, and that from a legal point of view the program is basically satisfactory.

Yoshida Regime Suspect

But these critics doubt that the Yoshida Government, which had to be coerced into producing the program, and which has the closest ties with landlord interests, can be relied on to execute the program vigorously. They believe that the tenants will encounter a great deal of bureaucratic obstruction, in which connection the many minor ambiguities of the law will prove important.

Experts point out that the extent to which the program is successful depends largely on the Local Land Commissions, and though tenants will make up half of the membership of these commissions, they cannot be expected to know their rights under the complex law. If even one tenant retains the subservient feudal attitudes which have been inculcated into the peasantry for centuries, the decisions of the commissions will tend to favor the landlords.

Some observers believe that the landlords will be able to get away with many subtle violations of the law. A few provisions, they point out—particularly the one that owner-farmers may cultivate more than three cho if they can do so efficiently with their own family's labor power—lend themselves to distorted interpretations.

Change Significant

Even critics, nevertheless, believe that the law is sufficiently compelling to guarantee transfer to tenants of a substantial proportion of the land now owned by landlords—which inevitably will be a significant factor making for agrarian change.

But almost no expert here believes that this program by itself can destroy the depressed and cramping feudalism of the countryside. The introduction of an economically efficient and democratic agrarian system is held to involve a broad range of economic, technological, political, and social factors. In particular, it requires the transformation of Japan's industrial economy from one geared to mass export of cheaply-produced goods—the premise of which is a substandard of living for the Japanese people—to one based on a developed domestic market.

10,000 Jap Atrocity Artists Yet To Face Trial In Far East

By JAMES R. YOUNG

(Author of "Behind the Rising Sun" and for 13 years a foreign correspondent in Japan)

TEN THOUSAND Japanese war criminals are yet to be tried in the Far East for their offenses against civilian and military personnel during World War II.

Incidents involving American, Canadian and British subjects have produced shocking and sensational charges against hard-boiled and brutal camp commanders who were called by their captors "Rivet Tooth," "Little Glass Eye," "Big Glass Eye" and "Mushmouth."

In my studies of these cases I have been surprised at the number of school teachers who are among the worst offenders against civilized society.

One, a former first lieutenant, Masato Yoshida, compelled prisoners to be quartered in a hut unsafe for human habitation, which collapsed, causing the death of eight and injury to numerous others. He lined up Allied prisoners and urinated upon them. He is charged with torturing one Canadian by holding a shovelful of red hot coals within a few inches of the man's chin, compelled two men to walk to and from the camp to a coal dock in their bare feet, which contributed to their deaths.

Sick Forced To Labor

An associate in the same camp was a medical orderly who refused hospital treatment and compelled the sick, weak and undernourished to do hard labor. Many died of diseases or were permanently disabled. He stole Red Cross supplies, and medicines.

The ruthless task masters, upon the slightest provocation, satisfied their sadistic feelings by torturing their helpless victims, a notorious guard earning the names of "Slap Happy," "Little Caesar" and "Pee Wee," when he tied to a gate post in freezing weather, a lightly clothed serviceman, who was left there for several days during which he was beaten and kicked by camp guards. He compelled others, who were sick and physically unfit, to perform hard labor, causing their deaths.

I have been particularly concerned with the type of Japanese who are being tried as war criminals. It has been commonly said that the peace loving Japanese are not responsible for the acts of a few militarists, that only the military professionals, those who studied under their old German masters, are the source for the horrible atrocities, but I find, in my investigation of the defendants, that even primary school teachers, medical college graduates, men who have finished the highest law college in the empire, and officers who have seen service in foreign countries, followed a fixed pattern.

Cannibalism "Enjoyed"

Two school teachers have been the subjects of my special study. One, now 36 and married, was commandant of a large prison camp. Another was a captain in the Bonins, a chain of islands in the Pacific, southeast of Japan, where he and fellow officers, including a lieutenant general and a vice admiral, enjoyed cooking and eating the flesh of American prisoners of war.

The school teachers represent an example of the military training on which millions and millions of Japanese have been reared. Military maneuvers, and sports made into militarism, as much as Boy Scout work, were a part of the courses in primary schools and high schools, colleges and universities. The lieutenant and the captain trained their pupils for war. They are live exhibits of the people whom we must now convert to peace, but who still retain their Yamato Damashii or Spirit of Japan, with, I am sure, mental reservations at variance with the true purposes of our correctional directives.

For years the teachers taught their pupils to exert group pressure on any who opposed their teachings. Maneuvers and drill were a part of their school system. The students were indoctrinated in the theory of an invincible and militant state. In Japan were 30,000 such school teachers and only a few have been purged in the first year of the occupation.

Laugh At Foreign Law

Already I note that the Japanese are smiling and laughing at us, and

not with us, as they observe the foreign custom of arguing legal points. The prosecutors should remember that unless they obtain a hanging of the defendants, there will develop in 1951 a mass movement in Japan to obtain clemency or Imperial amnesty for those who killed and tortured prisoners of war. On the occasion of the birthday of the Crown Prince, petitions will appeal to Canadian missionaries, with frequent quotations from the Bible, a now popular practice by Japanese lawyers and their clients, to commute or reduce all sentences imposed in the current trials.

Just as they organize themselves to misuse the Bible, similarly did they destroy evidence and material which they were ordered to produce. Their lawyers commit acts which are prohibited in our courts. They deliberately and regularly falsify situations which are known to have existed.

Through generations the training of youth was for war and the shaping of the mind was toward aggression, even to bayoneting, cannibalism and dishonorable burial, taught to millions by teachers like the lieutenant and the captain.

Ignore Others' Rights

I hold that it will be many years before their ideological differences can be changed to understand the occidental, or western way of thinking. In time perhaps the Japanese nation can be taught to think that other people have rights too but until that time comes, I cannot anticipate an optimistic future for their methods of rationalization.

The presence of the teachers of the type now on trial is a warning that we should prepare vigorously to have available teachers who can cure the habit of mind which is dangerous to peace and the rights of other peoples.

The docile mentality of the Japanese, their inability to see another side of the truth of any question or historical fact, and their absolute readiness to accept any balderdash handed to them or written on the blackboards in their school rooms, make them a very dangerous student body —students who are now our wards, and orphans of the peace.

Teachers A Menace

Even more dangerous are the thousands of teachers who are counting on a softhearted attitude of the occupation forces.

In the trials at which I have been a witness, the prosecution was not seeking revenge, for revenge is not justice, and we do not wish to repeat the mistakes of the fallen enemy, nor are we punishing the innocent. The accused receive a fair trial, a very just trial, the like of which has never been seen in their native land.

I know Japanese court procedure because I stood trial once in a Japanese court. I have on several occasions lately seen six defense counsel of the choice of the accused. Witnesses whom they desired were brought to court over great distances, at allied occupation expense, to testify in their behalf. We have extended to them the protection of our laws, and indeed we have gone beyond the limits of the law, to expand for them the rights of cross examination.

And to whom have we been according such fair trial and impartial treatment? I pose this question to the many persons who think we are too rough on war criminals, who would have their cases dismissed. The answer is that we have given help to an officer like the school teacher who attacked the defenseless young men, leaving there a trail of blood and broken bodies, and another who participated in cannibalism.

Singapore Cited

By contrast is the speedy execution of hanging sentences in Singapore where the British have announced the realization of penalties on five Japanese who performed surgical demonstrations on Australian and British prisoners of war who were scalped, burned alive, and punctured with red hot pins. Australian trial commissions and courts have sentenced 121 persons to death for war crimes in Rabaul, Wewak and Morotai, and 102 of these have been executed. The Chinese are publicly executing war criminals in Nanking. Several thousand persons gathered outside the city's gates to cheer the shooting to death of Japanese officers found guilty of war crimes.

On Guam, American authorities now hold 24 for death by hanging and one for death by gunfire, guilty of criminal practices which were acquiesced in by the Tokyo Imperial Government, reaching, it would seem from the evidence I heard in several cases, into the Emperor's own Imperial Headquarters.

Because the Japanese have been conquered we are now in the process of judging their deeds—not by the code they know, and to which they conform, but by our own code, which we have imposed upon them.

Sham And Mockery

Can we expect a people who have followed a completely alien philosophy and way of life for that period of time, to suddenly reverse entirely and immediately assume the standards and the responsibilities and the morals of civilized society?

It has cost unmeasured thousands of Allied lives to beat and bind the war criminals of Japan.

To permit them to escape justice would be to mock the dead and make cynics of the living.

Employee-Run Asahi In Chaotic Position

By JAMES R. YOUNG
(I.N.S. Special Writer)

Tokyo, (By Mail).

NEW demands from 6,000 employees of three newspapers in the Asahi chain, will skyrocket the payroll and if the newsprint price is doubled, as now seems likely, the daily, once Japan's largest and most powerful publication, will enter a new period of chaos.

Printers, newsmen, messengers, office workers and circulation employees are asking a minimum average of Yen 1,500 a month against the present Yen 900 rate, and allowances of Yen 500 for married men, with Yen 300 additional for each child in the family, aimed at obtaining a minimum of Yen 2,500 per family head. This would boost the monthly payroll, now set at Yen 5,500,000 to a new high of Yen 15,000,000 a month or, at the current official American rate, US$1,000,000.

Asahi, which has been in employee hands for a year, has no president, board of directors or responsible operating heads. Each unit, pictorial or business, has its own chairman. In making salary demands, the units combine to determine what shall be paid them. There being no directors to argue an answer, the employees vote themselves the figure and hope that a new circulation price, which is being prepared for announcement, will cover the increase.

Bad management already has cost a loss to second position in the metropolitan field here, and the proposed new subscription rate, three times the current price of Yen 8 a month, would drop the Asahi to third place.

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Chekiang Effects New 25 Percent Rent Reduction; Farmers Grateful

By CHOU SHUI-KEN (周端唐)

Hangchow.

"HELP the land-owning farmers," and "Make the tillers own the land they till" were two of the most popular slogans of our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the anniversary of whose birth his countrymen only recently celebrated.

To realize these slogans, the Provincial and Municipal Kuomintang Headquarters held a joint conference at Canton in 1926. They passed a resolution that "land rent paid to landowners by the tenant farmers will be reduced by 25 percent." In 1927 when the Northern Expeditionary Force occupied Chekiang Province, the provincial branch of the Political Council, with the help of the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters and the Provincial Government, worked out a set of "Tenant Farmers' Rent Payment Regulations." That was the origin of the 25 percent reduction of land rent to be paid by tenant farmers in this province.

In 1928, the regulations were revised and another set of "Tenant Farmers' Rent Payment Regulations" came into being. Within two years of their being put into practice, however, a number of drawbacks had been found. All sorts of questions arose. One of these was due to the peculiar system of land ownership in this province. Take, for instance, the way land is sold in Chekiang. You sell the ownership of a piece of land, but you can reserve the right to cultivate it yourself, or vice versa.

Peculiar System Revised

Another problem was due to the variations in soil and climate. There are productive regions in this province where a farmer can harvest two crops of rice in addition to other secondary crops, but in poorer regions, with the same area of land, a farmer has only one rice crop a year. This means fairness would be lacking were the same scale of rent payment applied to all regions. Then there are the questions of the so-called "major rent" and "minor rent." In the former, rent is paid to the person who owns the land, but in the latter it is paid to the one who has the right to cultivate it. Such rents are paid either in money or in kind, which only serve to complicate the whole rent payment system.

To cope with the peculiar conditions described above, the Provincial Government and local KMT authorities met again in 1930 and drew up a "Temporary Regulation of 25 Percent Land Rent to be paid by Tenant Farmers to Landlords." This was approved by representatives of the Provincial Government, the Judicial Yuan and the Kuomintang Headquarters in 1933. It was promulgated and put into practice in Chekiang in July the same year. Meanwhile, the Arbitration Bureau, which was set up in 1929, was abolished, and all disputes between landowners and their tenant farmers thenceforth were settled by the courts. For the first time in many years everything went well.

Rent Based On Main Crop

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, however, rent disputes again arose. It was necessary that arbitration be introduced again, and in 1939 the Provincial Government promulgated a "wartime regulation for the arbitration of disputes between tenants and landlords." After the war this system was found unnecessary and scrapped, but it was reinstated after repeated demands by the hsien authorities. The right to interpret this wartime measure, however, has been relegated to the Provincial High Court in order to avoid possible confusion.

The significance of this Provisional Arbitration Regulation is found especially in Articles I and II. According to the first article, "all new land-renting contracts, after the promulgation of this regulation, will be made with 37.5 percent of the total harvest of the main crop as the standard rent to be paid to the landowner by the tenant farmer and all the secondary crops will belong to the tenant farmer." In the second article, "the scale of rents fixed before the promulgation of this regulation will be maintained, but subject to 25 percent discount of the original amount agreed upon by the tenant and the landlord before 1927." The same article also specifies that, if the contract between the tenant and the landlord had been revised according to the Provincial Temporary Regulation of 1929, rent would be paid according to the revised contract.

These two articles will serve to improve the relationship between the tenant and the landlord as regards rent contracts. They require that those tenant farmers who already had signed contracts with their landlords before the promulgation of this regulation must have their papers revised, and those who still do not have signed contracts must have them drawn up, in writing, according to the provisions of the present regulation.

25% Reduction Ordered

After the Japanese surrender last year, the Central Government ordered that the people be exempt from land tax and that a 25 percent reduction of rent be made. In Chekiang, however, the system of 25 percent rent reduction was already in existence. Doubt arose as to whether another reduction of 25 percent was to be effected. Inquiries later revealed that it meant another 25 percent reduction.

The order of exemption from tax and reduction in rent was received by this province in September last year, and the official confirmation of the 25 percent further reduction came in October. When this confirmation reached the various hsien governments it was already November, when most of the rents had been paid. It was, therefore, too late to put the reduction into effect. To make up for this loss to the tenant farmers, the Provincial Government and the Kuomintang Headquarters decided that the 25 percent reduction promised by the government would be carried out this year. It is understood, however, that reduction may not be possible in future.

President Chiang was responsible for this. He heard of the delay while he was in Kuling last summer. He immediately wired the Provincial Government and the local Kuomintang Headquarters to strictly carry out the 25 percent rent reduction this year.

Farmers Grateful

At the moment the writer is submitting this report, news from various hsien reaching here is that the program of reduction has been going favorably, though a few disputes have been reported. The tenant farmers of this province, however, are very grateful for the President's kind concern.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

NA Passes First Constitution Unanimously; War Continues

MORE than 1,300 delegates unanimously passed the "revised constitution" amid cries of "Long Live the Republic" and "Long Live the Constitution," at the formal session this week which was due to close the 40-day National Assembly.

When the constitution was presented to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by a veteran Kuomintang delegate, the former said: "This Constitution is the result of 52 years of revolutionary history. The Government will faithfully carry out the Constitution, article by article." He then asked all the delegates to aid the government in making China a San Min Chu I Republic.

While the constitution was being passed, the Communists maintained their attitude: a resumption of parleys is possible only on condition that the NA be dismissed—after its adjournment, the Reds hold that the constitution must be declared null and void—and that troop positions of January 13 be reestablished.

Under these circumstances there seem to be no prospects at all that negotiations can be resumed between the Kuomintang and the Communists. In fact, during the 40 days that the National Assembly deliberated on the articles of the Constitution, civil war hostilities were definitely stepped up in North China, in particular around Peiping and Tientsin, and in North Kiangsu, where the Communists claimed a number of victories.

A significant statement was made by Chen Li-fu, Minister of Organization, when he said that "The National Government, as well as the Kuomintang Party, will retain their status in the transitional period between the promulgation of China's new constitution and its enforcement at the next NA." Here it should be mentioned that the NA voted that the constitution be enforced as from December 25, 1947.

Semi-official quarters held it possible to hold general elections in China some time next year, in spite of illiteracy variously estimated at between 60 to 80 percent.

The Democratic League, which has been significantly absent from the political scene during the NA sessions, reappeared when Lo Lung-chi, one of its leaders, said: "We shall not take the stand of a third party any longer. As citizens are the actual owners of a country, we shall become the first party to fight for democracy."

* * *

INDO-CHINA

FOLLOWING the severe outbreak of fighting in Indo-China, caused by the ever-widening rift between the French and the Vietnamese, a new "National Front Government," which intends to ask for Sino-American mediation, was formed. This government plans to seek guarantees that the agreement signed between the French and the Vietnamese pertaining to the independence of the Republic of Vietnam is implemented.

The seat of the new government has not been disclosed, but it presumably may be located in China and is under the leadership of former Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Tuong Tam, who is at present in Nanking.

"Vietnam must be a free state, in the full sense of the word," the ex-Minister declared, adding that this should be accomplished within the framework of the Indo-Chinese Federation and the French Union.

Meanwhile, Annamites and French battled in the streets of Hanoi and it was said that the severity of the fighting threatened the destruction of the city. Snipers were shooting at French armored cars and tanks. The Chinese population of the city, said to number around 30,000, has appealed to Nanking to send warships to protect it.

In Saigon, considerable underground activity was reported. Four French companies clashed with about 300 Vietnamese in the vicinity of Saigon.

The French at Vinh, on the coast of Annam, have been authorized to accept a surrender ultimatum from Vietnam forces "to avoid the massacre of the French population." Fighting continued to spread throughout the whole of northern Indo-China. French troops are reported holding their ground in the besieged towns of Bal Ninh, Nam Dinh and Phulang Thuong, near Hanoi.

A state of siege was declared in Tonkin and North Annam after the civilian population was warned through loudspeakers that "any civilians found in possessions of arms will be shot. All houses which do not fly a white flag will be searched. All houses from which Frenchmen have been fired upon will be attacked."

In Paris, Leon Blum, French Premier, declared that after order is restored "a free Vietnam republic" would remain the French objective.

Vietnam representatives in France charged France with provoking war, adding: "Twenty million men and women determined to safeguard the liberty of their country will face the French if they want to impose on Vietnam a policy of force."

* * *

ITALY

ITALIAN prisoners of war, returning from India and wearing black shirts and full fascist insignia, arrived in Naples early this week, were said to be "ignorant" of what had occurred in Italy during the last year.

When they disembarked they began to sing the Giovinezza, old fascist song and tried to force the band to play the fascist hymn.

The newspaper *Il Tempo* said that these men, numbering about 1,000, had experienced great hardships, and thus attempted to explain their arrogant behavior.

While in India, this particular group refused to work willingly for the Allies and on the whole was composed of "non-cooperative elements."

* * *

POLAND

AS the Polish elections neared, the Government counter-attacked in the direction of Great Britain, which had recently expressed its displeasure over the manner in which this vote is to be held. The publication of the electoral law by the Warsaw government was the object of a British note to which the Poles replied this week.

The Polish note was sharply worded and pointed out that there were no clauses in the Potsdam agreement specifying in detail the circumstances in which elections are to be held and that Polish obligations are fulfilled by the publication of the electoral law.

The British, on the other hand, protested that the elections will not be held "fairly," according to information received. To guarantee the observance of a "fair poll" the British were withholding a quantity of Polish gold in London and giving refuge to the anti-Warsaw Anders' corps.

The Poles in Warsaw further charged that Britain was upholding the London Polish Government, which had no legal standing; had failed to demobilize the Polish Corps, and had delayed the repatriation of Poles who had served with the British Army during the war.

"CAN'T HANG AN IDEA"

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

December 18, 1946

COMMUNIST forces were active in the area close to Peiping and Tientsin, according to AP. Eighth Route Army units attacked four towns along the Peiping-Mukden Railway, while more than 2,000 troops struck at a Government bridgehead only one mile from Tangshan, important North China coal mining center, AP said.

In east Hopei, more than 20,000 Red troops were the objective of operations by Gen. Shankuan Yun-hsiang, who thus far has failed to crush the Communists, the report said.

* * *

December 19, 1946

Communist sources, adding up their successes in the first 10 days of December, claimed to have destroyed 5,000 Kuomintang soliders and captured Wenhsien in Hopei, Yuanchu in South Shansi, Yunchung in east Shantung and Puhsien in west Shantung.

* * *

December 20, 1946

The Communists increased the tempo of their attacks around Peiping and fighting was going on within 11 miles of the city, near Huangtsun, a railway station on the Peiping-Tientsin railway, UP cabled from Peiping.

More than 3,000 Red troops were attacking Lutai, station town along the Peiping-Mukden railway, 47 miles northeast of Tientsin.

Weishanchuan, 19 miles south of Peiping, was reached by Communist troops, while another column was approaching the station of Luangstun, 15 miles south of Peiping, according to the *Central Daily News*.

In South Shantung, the Reds entered Hsiangcheng and Lanling, 27 and 15 miles northeast of Taierchuang, and are now driving toward Linyi, UP reported.

The Nationalists, on the other hand, were advancing in the direction of Shuyang, 90 miles east of Hsuchow and are expected to capture the town immediately.

* * *

December 21, 1946

Strong counter-attacks were launched by Nationalist ground and air forces against Communist troops which had penetrated to within three miles north of the mining center of Tangshan, the *Central Daily News* said.

Communist troops intensified their attacks against the Peiping-Mukden line, attempting to cut the vital communication artery, the paper said.

In Manchuria, the Reds attacked Chiachuan, 130 miles northeast of Mukden, and succeeded in penetrating into the city. The were finally driven back, the report said.

Fighting was heavy in North Kiangsu. Government troops were counter-attacking in the Suchien sector, 63 miles east of Hsuchow, according to *Central News*. Government troops occupied Kangti, five miles southwest of Shuyang, in the Suchien area.

* * *

December 22, 1946

More than 4,000 Red troops were attacking Weishanchuang, 13 miles southeast of Peiping, for the second time in 48 hours and penetrated government defenses to a point less than a mile from the Peiping-Tientsin-railway, AP wired from Peiping.

Eighth Route Army troops withdrew from Kuan, 40 miles south of Peiping, according to Yenan radio. The report said the Reds withdraw after fighting six Kuomintang regiments for a week and inflicting more than 1,000 casualties.

The same source claimed that the Communists captured Tsungli, county town in Chahar, 35 miles northeast of Kalgan. They claimed that Gen. Fu Tso-yi's East Suiyuan Peace Preservation Cavalry Division lost 1,200 in killed and wounded.

* * *

December 23, 1946

Communist guerrillas were attacking the Mentoukou coal mines, 15 miles west of Peiping, according to the *Chih Shih Jih Pao* in Peiping.

The Reds likewise attacked Langfang, 50 miles east of Tientsin for the fourth consecutive day, AP reported.

* * *

December 24, 1946

Government sources claimed that the Red threat to the Peiping-Tientsin line had been eliminated by Nationalist troops. These sources, nevertheless, acknowledged that strong Communist forces were gaining in the area of Paoting and Tinghsien, in central Hopei.

Communist troops are converging on Tinghsien from three directions, the *Hsin Min Pao* reported.

Around Weishanchuang, Nationalist forces succeeded in driving away the Reds, AP cabled from Peiping.

South of Peiping, Communist troops were reportedly driven off from Pangkechuang all Lihsienchuang, 33 miles south of Peiping.

The Communists, on the other hand, claimed to have eliminated a number of Kuomintang strongpoints along the Peiping-Tientsin line and also to have captured the county town of Paoti, 50 miles north of Tientsin.

More than 800 Cantonese and North China civilians, sent as forced laborers to New Britain in the South Pacific by the Japanese, are being repatriated to China jointly by UNRRA and the Australian Government this month.

* * *

Latest report on the British shipbuilding industry discloses that the P. & O. Lines have ordered four fast cargo ships of 9000 tons each for their Far Eastern services. Three of them will be ready in 1947 and the fourth soon after.

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Gold Bars, Greenbacks Reach New High As Rumors Here Fly

DURING the week ending December 21, quotations in both Shanghai's financial and commodity markets increased very greatly due to rumors of a change of China's currency and the issuance of fapi notes in denominations of CNC$5,000 and CNC$10,000.

Gold prices rose from Monday's low of CNC$3,010,000 to Saturday's CNC$3,740,000. Meanwhile, American bank notes soared from CNC$5,800 to CNC$7,200 during the week. In the outports, quotations remained high and outport merchants, including Cantonese, Tientsin and Sian merchants as well as the local gold shops and yarn merchants continued to buy.

The huge increase in gold prices during the past few weeks was attributed to the limited sales by the Central Bank of China. During the week only 613 bars were sold by the Bank through the regular channels at the following prices the while very small quantities were sold in the black market:—

Dec. 16 .. 76 bars at CNC$3,060,000
„ 17 ..200 bars at CNC$3,250,000
„ 18 ..100 bars at CNC$3,330,000
„ 19 .. 38 bars at CNC$3,370,000
„ 21 ..200 bars at CNC$3,590,000

15,000 Bars Dumped In Day

On Monday morning, the gold bar market opened very firm at CNC$3,750,000 and rose immediately to CNC$3,980,000. The Central Bank of China, which had remained more or less quiet for some weeks, suddenly started to sell in large quantities. In the morning, it dumped 10,000 bars in the local market and another 5,000 bars in the afternoon, pressing down the quotations from the new high record of CNC$3,980,000 to CNC$3,660,000 and calling in cash to the amount of CNC$50,000,000,000. This immediately created a tight money situation and the black market interest rate here rose to 20 percent.

The gold market remained weak on Tuesday (December 24) when gold quotations dropped further to CNC$3,420,000. Meanwhile, the American dollar declined to CNC$6,800 from the high of CNC$7,800 reached on the morning of December 23.

These wild fluctuations in the prices of gold and greenbacks greatly affected the business of the Shanghai Securities Exchange. Quotations on stocks and shares reached current highs on December 23 when Wing On Textile was quoted at CNC$780 and Mayar Silk at CNC$2,715. However, when gold quotations dropped, the stock quotations also declined and Wing On Textile closed at CNC$700 and Mayar Silk at CNC$2,580.

Many Lose Heavily

Business conditions in general remained poor in the city. The big increases in the quotations for gold, American bank notes, and stocks and shares made it possible for some persons to make some money, but most lost heavily. For instance, on December 23 one native bank closed because of heavy losses while another was reported to be in serious financial difficulties. On December 24, a goldsmiths' shop closed because of heavy losses.

It may seem strango that a goldsmiths' shop should lose money at the present time when gold prices are rising. The fact is that many goldsmiths' shops, opened only in the early part of the year when prices of gold remained unchanged for many months, have found it impossible to carry on for some time due to the high rate of interest. In order to lower their financial burden, many of them borrowed gold bars from friends at a low rate of interest and sold these gold bars as ornaments, hoping to cover at a future time. However, the continued increase in gold prices during the past few weeks made it impossible for them to meet their obligations and they have been forced to liquidate.

Commodities Climb

On the whole, commodity prices rose sharply. Rice, which remained below the official price of CNC$60,000 for some months, jumped to CNC$70,000 per picul. Peanut oil, sugar, soap, matches, cigarettes and other necessaries also climbed during this week. Raw silk ruled very firm because of a reported imminent change in the official purchasing price of CNC$3,800,000 for Class D silk.

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities during the week:

	CNC$ Dec. 14	CNC$ Dec. 21
Gold bars	3,140,000	3,715,000
US Dollar Notes	5,900	7,150
Bond C	1,370	1,600
Wing On Textile	498	698
Ewo Cotton ...	6,450	7,800
Rice	60,000	70,000
Wheat Flour ..	20,000	21,000
Peanut oil	116,500	112,000
20's Yarn	2,550,000	2,420,000
Raw silk	4,700,000	5,150,000
Artificial silk ..	4,200,000	4,100,000
Koo Ban soap ..	53,000	72,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes ...	22,500	25,800
My Dear matches	635,000	720,000

A manhunt is on this week for the Kiangwan ammunition dump chief, Wang Jen-sheng, and three other officers who disappeared after the explosion here recently that caused the destruction of 30,000 shells and 45 tons of small-arms ammunition. A cash reward of CNC$5,000,000 has been offered by the Chinese military authorities for the arrest of the missing officers.

* * *

It has just been reported that a Moscow thief, named Gromov, has been sentenced to death and his property confiscated, for stealing. The Moscow court also called him a "parasite living on the profits of his crimes." This is a grim note indeed to thieves and other nocturnal visitors in the rest of the world of things to come, if they come at all.

* * *

Indian troops stationed at Hongkong will be returned to India in January, the *Central News Agency* reported this week, and said that the Crown Colony's garrison force will be all-European in the future.

* * *

British and Soviet authorities in Germany have signed an agreement for the first quarter of 1947, providing for open trade or barter between their occupation zones. This is a step forward for unity between the two zones, the *United Press* said.

* * *

In a Canton dispatch, the *Shun Pao* revealed that the Kwangtung Provincial Government has been granted a loan of CNC$5,600,000,000 by the Central Government. This has settled the fiscal problems of the provincial administration for the moment, the paper said.

* * *

Greenland is considering denunciation of the 1941 agreement under which U.S. troops are stationed in the country, Acting Foreign Minister Frans Hvass said last week. Hvass believed Foreign Minister G. Rasmussen had discussed the question of withdrawing American troops with Washington officials on his recent trip to America.

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Huge U.S. Public Debt Being Steadily Sliced

THE United States' policy of cutting down the public debt is within US$2,000,000,000 of its US$261,000,000,000 goal. As the Treasury's cash balance shrinks, bankers wait hopefully for signs of a change in refunding plans from short to long term issues.

In February the debt was at a peak of $279,000,000,000. Repayment has been financed from the Treasury's cash balance, which has sunk from about $26,000,000,000 to around $7,500,000. This amount is not overly large when government expenditures run about $41,500,000,000 per annum. To play safe, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder will probably wait till the end of the fiscal year to retire the last $2,000,000,000.

In one sense the reduction of the debt has been an illusion. During the final Victory Loan drive the government borrowed much more than it needed, and used the surplus to pay off old issues as they matured. While the outstanding debt has decreased, the net debt, representing obligations less the cash balance, has actually risen as the government is still running a deficit. However, the government's action has reduced inflationary pressure; by concentrating its retirements in the short term issues, held mainly by the commercial and Federal Reserve banks, the total amount held by those banks has been reduced.

As there is no likelihood of the government having a budgetary surplus before 1948 and Treasury cash is no longer available, future retirements will have to be refunded for the most part. On December 15 an issue of $3,260,777,000 matured. Businessmen are waiting to see if any change in the refunding method will take place. Secretary Fred M. Vinson, Snyder's predecessor, showed a strong predilection for short term paper-notes and certificates.

So far Snyder has shown no signs of deserting the floating debt philosophy in spite of pressure from bankers and other investors. The floating debt still runs from one-quarter to one-third of the total marketable obligations. This contributes to the low average interest rate paid by the government—two percent. Investors know that as long as the government has big issues maturing frequently it will have to keep close control over the interest rate. The money market will be tightly leashed.

HIDEKI TOJO, ex-Premier of Japan, will be accused by the prosecution of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East of responsibility for the murder of more than 200,000 American, British and Filipino nationals. Meanwhile, the Netherlands prosecutors are presenting evidence to show extensive espionage and propaganda work by the Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies prior to the outbreak of the war.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

A three-year construction plan has been worked out for Tangku harbor by the Ministry of Communications. The plan provides for facilities which will enable the port to handle an estimated 2,000,000 to 4,000,0000 tons of shipping annually. The total construction will cost CNC$823,000,000,000, and US$21,500,000, the *Sin Wan Pao* said.

* * *

The Commodity Tax Bureau collected CNC$50,000,000,000 last month. Five new taxes levied by the Bureau, the *Wen Wei Pao* said, increased the taxes to the above figure from the CNC$30,000,000,000 previously collected. The cigarette tax ranked first, accounting for 60 percent of the total. Local industrialists and merchants, the paper said, are suffering from huge deficits.

* * *

The first international communications contract signed by the Chinese Government since the end of the war was concluded with the Mackay Radio Telegraph Company, *Central News* cabled from New York. Under the terms of the agreement, Mackay will provide radio service between China and the United States direct from the Mackay station in San Francisco, or if necessary through a relay station in Hawaii or the Philippines.

* * *

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs last week was the scene of the signing of the bilateral air transport agreement between China and the United States. The agreement was initialed last November and signed last week by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, and U.S. Ambassador Dr. J. Leighton Stuart.

* * *

As a result of the shipping strikes, U.S. exports in October fell by 16 percent below September and 38 percent below August, the Commerce Department announced. Imports, led by manufactured and semi-manufactured products and crude materials, rose to US$402,000,000—only 4.3 percent below July. Wheat led the exports decline.

* * *

The first shipment of 500 tons of Chinese antimony—part of 3,000 tons recently purchased—is on its way to the United States. The reconstruction Finance Corporation's Office of metal reserve will set a price for the consignment as soon as the metal is sorted and graded. Prices in the U.S. were registered at around US$0.2825 per pound, as compared with US$0.145 during wartime.

* * *

Chinese Government officials and technicians are arriving in Guam to begin the moving of millions of tons of surplus American supplies in the Marianas to China. An American firm will undertake the work of packing, storing and shipping these goods, which range from road rollers to radio tubes.

* * *

Scores of shops here have applied to the Bureau of Social Affairs for permission to liquidate on the plea that they cannot carry on business due to the existing depression and high interest rates, the *Ta Wan Pao* reported. The paper said the Bureau has turned down numerous requests.

* * *

Since the Chinese Government's revision of the import and export regulations, Hongkong goods destined for China have decreased in volume and this has caused Hongkong merchants to be cautious in orders from abroad, the *Shun Pao* said. Hongkong's import trade has fallen to 60 percent and its exports to 50 percent of the previous month, the paper said.

The first consignment of Chinese green tea, involving 600 tons, destined for French colonies is expected to be shipped by the end of the month. The Central Bank of China, it is said, has succeeded in negotiating this deal, which has been fixed at a price below local costs but two percent higher than prices quoted on foreign markets.

* * *

The House of Commons last week voted 362 to 204 for the nationalization of Britain's railway system. This gave a decisive second reading to the far-reaching transport bill which had been under consistent criticism from Conservative members in three days of debate. Anthony Eden called the bill "a confiscation of income for many who can ill afford it." Britain has about 20,000 miles of railroads.

* * *

The Shanghai Shipping Companies Guild has petitioned the Government for long-term cash loans to enable its members to purchase foreign built vessels. The guild is aiming at raising China's tonnage to approximately 3,000,000 tons, as planned by the Ministry of Communications. The guild has also asked for a lowering of standards with regard to the purchase of old vessels.

* * *

Rumors that the Central Bank of China intends to circulate CNC$5,000 notes were denied by Chen Yen-tso, head of the note circulation department, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*. He said there was no need for notes of that denomination, but added that CNC$10 notes will be withdrawn. Chen said that it was cheaper to print notes in the United States and Great Britain.

* * *

The managements of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company have reached and agreement whereby transportation will be jointly handled beginning January 1. Goods destined for Honan from Nanking and Shanghai may be transported without transit delay at Hankow.

* * *

China's budget for 1947 will amount to an estimated CNC$8,000,000,000,000, while revenue is estimated by the Ministry of Finance to reach only CNC$5,000,000,000,000. The *Lien Ho Wan Pao* said the probable expenditure will amount to CNC$15,000,000,000,000 thus leaving a deficit of CNC$10,000,000,000,000.

* * *

Total UNRRA cargo shipped to China prior to the middle of December amounted to 1,320,896 tons. More than 100 vessels are now either en route or being loaded for China, reported to bring in another 250,000 tons here.

* * *

Pacific Overseas Airways has been granted permission by the Chinese Government to carry outgoing mails to the United States, thus raising outgoing mail flights to seven per month. The other flights are serviced by Philippine Air Lines, which operates once weekly, and by *POA*, which has one flight every 10 days.

* * *

The Fu Jen Catholic University in Peiping was closed last week when professors and lecturers went on a "counter-strike" to punish students who staged a walkout and locked college president Dr. Chen Yuan in the auditorium. The students' strike began when they were told that their coal charges were CNC$35,000 instead of CNC$15,000 per person.

What U.S. Papers Say...

THE American press last week expressed optimism over the work of the UN General Assembly, commented on President Truman's China statement and reviewed the latest developments in India.

* * *

CHINA

THE *Washington Post*, writing on President Truman's statement on China, expressed the conviction that the "new statement on China will remove some of the misunderstandings which may have clustered around our policy.

"A source of misunderstanding that is confusing the public mind concerns our relations with Russia over China," the paper continued. "It is generally felt that the United States is backing Chiang Kai-shek and Russia is backing the Yenan Communists. Actually, all we have done has been in concert with Moscow. It is a joint policy we have been pursuing, though we have done the work in line with our pledges, while Russia has limited herself to pledges, aside, of course, from the thorough-going looting in Manchuria."

The theory back of the American pro-unity policy in China was that civil war would endanger general peace, the paper said. "Bluntly, our policy-makers felt that the Russians might take advantage of the conflict in China and intervene."

The president's statement inspires the same comment about the statement a year ago, the *Post* declared. "That is that we must let nature take her course in China, that we must not prop up any non-representative regime, and that we must eschew unification politics."

The *Baltimore Sun* wrote: "Mr. Truman's long statement on American policy toward China is apparently devoid of any topical connection . . . . It is merely a review, and, on the whole, a candid one, of successes and failures of our policy since he gave authoritative expression to it in December last year."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said the President "emphasized every detail in which we have gained a measure of success, but he understated or ignored our complete failure in persuading Chiang to broaden his government to include political parties and effect a real working arrangement between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists.

"In hopeful contrast," the paper continues, "is the proposal by Senators Flanders and Murray that an international conference for the pacification of China be held under the aegis of the United Nations, with General Marshall presiding."

Chiang has demonstrated that he will not democratize his government unless pressure is brought to bear on him from other nations which have a stake in the peace of China and it will have to be heavy pressure, much heavier than the United States has applied, the paper concluded.

The *Christian Science Monitor*, commenting on the Nanking deliberations, wrote: "Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek seems to mean business. In an ironic move he has dictatorially directed the reactionary steering committee of the National Assembly to wipe out all amendments by which the right-wing elements have tried to make the proposed constitution less democratic."

Now comes the gigantic task of translating paper democracy into political fact, the *Monitor* said. "We hope he means business here, too. The Government has long had a reform law on paper, but the Chinese peasant has not yet found any amelioration of his crushing burdens," the paper concluded.

* * *

UN

THE American press generally acclaimed the work of the General Assembly as having been more fruitful than previous sessions.

The *New York Sun* said that in bringing to a close the Assembly, President Spaak observed that its delegates could carry home with them a message of confidence, of hope and pride in all that has been accomplished. "Few will be disposed to take issue with him."

The *New York Times* commented: "The gap in purpose and understanding between the Soviet and Soviet-controlled states and the Western nations is the foremost fact of our time. We do not have to be rashly optimistic to believe that this gap has narrowed during the past eight weeks, and that the Assembly meeting has done much to produce this result. Moreover, the Assembly, unlike a peace conference, is a permanent agency, whose work is just beginning."

The *New York Herald-Tribune:* "When the Assembly opened, only a very optimistic prophet could have taken a hopeful view of the international situation or of the probable contributions which the Assembly could make to it."

Now, said the paper, only a pessimist can deny that the whole scene is immeasurably brighter than it was in late October; that the prestige of the United Nations is at the highest point it has yet reached, and that even if nothing has been finally settled the bases for workable settlements are nearer and clearer than they have ever been.

The *Richmond New Leader* said that at the first meeting of the earliest commission no doubt was exhibited that the majority of the nations were of one mind on right and justice among men.

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What Chinese Papers Say...

PRESIDENT Truman's foreign policy statement regarding China was widely discussed by the Chinese press last week, while the age-old Yuletide was also the general topic of the last few days.

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TRUMAN'S STATEMENT

PRESIDENT Truman's statement "is only an explanation but not a constructive proposal," the independent *Ta Kung Pao* said, adding that it and the proposal by two American Senators earlier for joint mediation in China's internal strife by the U.S., Britain and U.S.S.R. may have their purpose, judging from an objective standpoint.

U.S. aid to China for purposes of reconstruction and progress, which was fundamentally based upon sincere and just motives, no doubt is well received by China, but in doing so the United States "must be extremely careful, so that it will not be a case of adding fuel to the fire."

The paper expressed appreciation of the part played by General Marshall during the past 12 months, but maintained that from now on the American Government must consider how to reduce or completely withdraw its troops from China, as their task of repatriating the Japanese troops has been completed, and their stay therefore is unjustified.

The liberal *Wen Wei Pao* declared that President Truman and Senators James Murray and Ralph Flanders' statements "will have considerable bearing upon the development of the situation in China." It said the U.S. President's statement was an indirect response to the Senators' proposal, namely, the United States "still intends to be the sole mediator in the China affair."

"Also, consequent upon her unilateral action in China, which has brought about active support of the National Government in the fighting against the Communists, America now feels that a reiteration of her stand, announced a few months ago, is most necessary before the situation further deteriorates," the paper stated. "Thus, it will again establish the United States as a mediator instead of a partisan.

"Finally, in view of improved relations between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in all questions elsewhere, this move of Truman's is an attempt to seek a solution to the critical situation in the Far East," the *Wen Wei Pao* continued.

One thing, the paper said, was certain and that was that future U.S. aid to the National Government will not be unconditional, while President Truman has also intimated that settlement of the Kuomintang-Communist issue should be achieved through consultations and cooperation instead of by the use of force.

The *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, Kuomintang organ, said the American policy in China during the past year has been strictly carried out, and General Marshall's tireless efforts at mediation are deeply appreciated by the Chinese people and the government.

Like the *Shun Pao*, it also blamed Communist "insincerity and infringement" of the PCC agreements and the several ceasefire orders for the present state of affairs in China. The paper said Truman's statement regarding the stay of American Marines in Tsingtao has served to disprove the only pretext of the Communists have for their anti-American campaign.

Saying that there could not be a better man as mediator than General Marshall, the *Chung Yang Jih Pao* asserted that the proposed joint mediation of the Government-Communist strife by the three powers is unwarranted and unnecessary. The only effective way to bring about a unified China and a guarantee for world peace will be continued, all-out economic assistance from the United States.

In an earlier editorial, the *Wen Wei Pao* was critical of U.S. Secretary of State Brynes' statement that the stationing of U.S. troops in China is similar to the stationing of Soviet troops in Finland. "It is a shocking analogy, regardless of the fact that China is neither an enemy nor a defeated country like Finland," the paper declared. This attitude of the U.S., however, showed that America has become despondent over the situation in China, which has made Washington feel that China "is not qualified to be a strong ally in America's struggle against the Soviet Union," the paper added.

• • •

YULETIDE

COMMENTING on the Yuletide this year, the *Ta Kung Pao* said that Santa Claus "will bring us happy tidings of real peace on earth and good will among men." The successful conclusion of the Foreign Ministers' Conference and the United Nations General Assembly "is clear indication that the future of the world is a hopeful one," and the achievements made there will "make it impossible for any nation to start another world war," the paper declared. These achievements, it continued, also show a psychological change in the minds of the various nations, which will remove all the differences of opinions and suspicions that characterized past international gatherings.

The paper warned, however, that deductions that the "sudden change in the attitude of the Soviets is a reflection of their shortcomings are dangerous," and these deductions no doubt were based upon dangerous motives. In fact, both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. do not want another war, which means that the tempest has finally calmed down, at least for the time being.

Diamond War Threatens; Owner Defies Cartel

IN the face of violent demand, diamond markets are trying to evaluate the effect of a new diamond mine. The newcomer is situated in Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa. It has been reported to have a capacity eight times that of the previous leading producer; even the most sceptical admit that it is something to be reckoned with. The happy owner, one Dr. J. T. Williamson, a Canadian, has determined to operate independently in defiance of the Diamond Trading Co., whose monopoly was defied unsuccessfully by the Belgian government and the South African government as well as smaller fry

The Diamond Trading Co., whose offer of US$20,000,000 plus an interest in its own business was turned down by the courageous Dr. Williamson, controls the price and sales volume of rough stones, thereby setting the basic quotations for gem markets everywhere. It rules with a firm hand. Fathered by Cecil Rhodes, the great British imperialist, it is now under the leadership of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

In 1913 King Leopold of Belgium defied the Diamond Trading Co. in partnership with the rugged Americans, Thomas F. Ryan and Daniel G. Guggenheim, selling 15,000 carats of rough stones from the Belgian Congo direct to Antwerp cutters. But the Belgian group shortly became one of the Diamond Trading Co.'s happy cartel. In 1927 the government of South Africa took over the right to sell stones from all lodes discovered after July 1, 1926. Its underselling maneuver was quashed by the Diamond Trading Co., which withheld its bids, forcing a drastic drop in price. In 1934 the South African Government knuckled under to Oppenheimer.

Such is the cartel which Williamson proposes to defy. The diamond trade is excited.

U.S. Silver Bloc Dealt Bitter Blow By Britain

THE United Silver bloc has sustained a bitter blow. A total of 326,000,000 ounces of silver was lend-leased the British by the U.S. during the war, repayable in kind within five years of the formal ending of the war. With prices higher than they have been since 1920 the silver bloc anticipated British buying that would sustain the market or even drive up the price.

Britain's monetary experts stole a march on the silver bloc. Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton announced that silver coinage will be withdrawn gradually in Britain to be replaced with copper and nickel alloy. In this way it expects to obtain about 250,000,000 ounces of silver. Not only will the silver bloc be deprived of that much business; it will lose a permanent market as no more silver will be needed for the replacement of British coinage.

German Protestant missions will soon resume their work in China, India, South Africa and New Guinea, according to an announcement of the Leipzig Protestant Mission in Bavaria.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

North China ports of Tsingtao and Chinwangtao were closed to foreign shipping but will be opened to such commerce "when the military situation and the state of the harbors permit," an Executive Yuan spokesman said last week. Under special permits, U.S. naval vessels have been using the ports, however.

* * *

Lost in bad weather, a Chinese plane with 30 passengers on a flight between Peiping and Mukden made a forced landing in Soviet occupied North Korea last week. After giving the Chinese food and aiding in repairing the plane, the Soviet authorities let it take off for Mukden.

* * *

The 10-nation Far Eastern Commission agreed last week that Japanese workers "should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unons," which will be permitted to participate in political activities and to support political parties. U.S. Government officials said this agreement amplified a former directive to General MacArthur.

* * *

Allied control authorities in Japan and Russian officials agreed last week upon the return of 50,000 Japanese prisoners of war monthly from Soviet territories, thus breaking the ice of a "long-delayed, much-discussed and touchy subject." The Soviets are believed to be holding some 1,500,000 Japanese, the *Associated Press* reported.

* * *

A jury comprising three Chinese and four non-Chinese last week failed to reach a verdict in the much publicized case against Remzan Syed, the Hongkong constable charged with manslaughter of a Kowloon peanut vendor recently. It was reported the judge admonished the jury not to be influenced by the "view of Canton politicians or the Kowloon rabble."

* * *

The Japanese policeman responsible for the Shibuya shooting incident will be tried by a new Allied control authorities' tribunal in compliance with the demand of the Chinese Government, according to diplomatic sources. The Chinese Government demanded that either the Japanese be prosecuted or the Chinese be repatriated to Taiwan for retrial.

* * *

Iranian Government troops last week closed and patroled the Iranian-Soviet border after occupying all frontier towns. Azerbaijan "democrats" were reported to have fled across the border to Soviet territory, while government troops confiscated 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, several thousand bombs and 5,000 machineguns and anti-tank guns.

* * *

Arrival of Central Bank Governor Tsuyee Pei at Hongkong has brought forth allegations from the Chinese press that the Chinese Government seeks to prevent flight of capital from the mainland and overseas remittances from abroad to the Crown Colony. It is also alleged Pei is soliciting British cooperation to prevent smuggling into China. The banker, however, said his visit was purely a private one.

* * *

HSU PEI-HUNG, president of the National Academy of Arts in Peiping, protesting against moving the national capital to the ancient capital, gave as his reason "the beautiful and pure city will be stained with dirty politicians," according to the Tientsin *Min Kuo Jih Pao*.

The only two Turkish parties with Marxist tendencies were abolished last week when the Ankara Government dissolved the Peasants Socialist and Turkish Socialist Parties and arrested their leaders. It was believed the attitude of the leaders towards the Dardanelles question led to their arrest and the dissolution of the parties.

* * *

The wartime regulation under which all foreigners were to obtain police permits to travel within China is likely to be revoked by the end of the year, according to *AP*. During the war years Chinese were also required to obtain exit visas.

* * *

In the Soviet Union railwaymen got tired of laying tracks for trains and so Soviet engineers make the trains do their own work, according to a *Tass* dispatch from Moscow. The Soviets designed a new type of locomotive which lays tracks "automatically and continuously," each engine, manned by a crew of 20, being able to replace 5,000 workers, *Tass* added.

* * *

The Soviet Union will be open to free access by American tourists and students within a year or two at the most, a State Department official in charge of Russian affairs predicted last week. Meanwhile, in Shanghai the *Review* received a more assuring advertisement from the Intourist Agency, saying that any one can travel from Vladivostok to Moscow en route to Europe.

* * *

The Jewish National Fund, which owns 200,000 acres of Palestine land, plans to raise more than £9,000,000 sterling next year, a Jewish official told the Zionist Congress last week. Despite land transfer regulations restricting Jewish purchases in the Holy Land, the National Fund had acquired most of its new land in the restricted or prohibited zones since 1939, he added.

* * *

The incomplete history of how the human race began from an ape family tree was about established for good last week when anthropologist L. S. B. Leakey found in Kenya, Africa, the most nearly perfect fossil jaw of an anthropoid ape, revealing a missing link in the chain of human evolution millions of years ago.

* * *

Conscription of 10,000 able-bodied men in Shanghai for the first time since V-J Day will begin soon, according to General Fu Cheng-mo, who is in charge of the draft command here. In view of their "higher intelligence," Shanghai conscripts will be given training in mechanized weapons, the term of service being three years—one year longer than the infantry, General Fu said.

* * *

Recent reports that Stalin was ill were discounted last week by Elliot Roosevelt, son of the late U.S. President, who told newsmen in Moscow after paying a visit to the Kremlin that the Soviet leader was "never looking quite so well," and hoped his interview would put an end to the "malicious crop of rumors" circulated in other countries.

* * *

Seven out of the 10 officials of the Alien Property Administration tried by the District Court here on charges of corrupt practices and extortion were found guilty, with Lu Tse-ying and five others given prison terms of 10 to 14 years.

* * *

Heavy snowfalls in northern Japan, have resulted in a newsprint shortage in Japan, and Tokyo's dailies have become single-page tabloids since last weekend.

Severe Quake Rocks Japan; 2,200 Dead

SOUTHERN Honshu and Shikoku islands were the scene of an earthquake last weekend—the most severe since the disaster of 1923—and the death toll was estimated by the Japanese Home Ministry to exceed 2,200. More than 26,000 homes were destroyed by a giant tidal wave and it was said that at least 100,000 persons were rendered homeless.

The center of the tremor was at Kure, near Hiroshima, a sector under British army occupation. Only one British soldier was reported missing.

A 15-minute shock was experienced in Taiwan, but no damage or casualties were reported.

In Los Angeles, an earthquake shook the southwestern section of the city two days after the Japanese shock.

Seismographs in the United States, England and Shanghai, where three Zikawei Observatory recording instruments were stopped by the intensity of the tremor, reported the earthquake.

Kiaochow-Tsinan Line Reopens After War

THE Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was reopened to traffic last week when an ordinary express train left Tsingtao and another left Tsinan for the run across the war-torn Shantung peninsula.

The newly repaired railway has been the scene of severe fighting in the last 12 months and in one section between Tsinan and Changtien, about 100 miles east of Tsinan, the train can run at only five miles per hour because of the newly-laid bed.

Along the length of the entire line are stretches of devastated land, the result of eight years of anti-Japanese resistance and more than a year of civil war.

4 Provinces Proposed For Inner Mongolia

THE Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast has submitted a request to the Central Government to establish four provinces in Inner Mongolian territory.

It is suggested that the following be established: Province of North Jehol, with Lintung as capital; Province of Chelimu, with Wangyemiao as capital; Province of She-bi-ehr, with capital at Hailar; and Province of Pu Te-hao, with Chalantun as capital.

The above territories correspond roughly to the areas now occupied by banners and leagues.

WALTER HEISSIG, currently on trial before the U.S. Military Commission here, was vouched for by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart in his capacity as Dean of Yenching University, in a letter dated June 6. The letter, which was introduced as evidence, was addressed to the Chinese repatriation authorities and requested that Heissig be exempted from repatriation as he had been appointed adviser to the new University library for frontier studies.

Who's Who in China

YEN HSI-SHAN, army officer and government official; born at Wutaihsien, Shansi, 1881; received preliminary military education at Taiyuan, Shansi; entered the Japanese Military Academy for Officers in Tokyo where he studied infantry tactics, 1903; graduated, 1909; got acquainted with Dr. Sun during his stay in Japan, became member of the Tung Meng Hui later; upon return to North China, took part in revolutionary activities in the north in 1910; raised standard of revolution in Taiyuan, elected Tutuh of Shansi, and inflicted crushing defeat upon the Manchu forces at Niangtsikwan, greatly assisting the revolutionary armies at Wuchang in 1911; appointed military governor of Shansi, 1912-14; made full general in 1914; became Tuchun of Shansi, 1916-26; appointed civil governor concurrently after successfully introducing government system based upon village reform to bring about material and moral regeneration in the province; despite political upheavals all round him, he managed to preserve peace in his province, upon which the title of "Model Province" was conferred by the President of the Republic; became chairman of Taiyuan Branch of the Political Council of North China; thoroughly disgusted with the militaristic tendencies of the times, he jointed hands with the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; fought and defeated the Fengtien forces along the Peiping-Hankow and Peiping-Suiyuan Railways, 1927; appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Third Group, Nationalist Armies in North China, 1928; entered Peiping and Tientsin and was appointed Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Area; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Central Political Council and the State Council of the National Government at Nanking; slated for Minister of the Interior, but did not take up post; persuaded General Feng Yu-hsiang against further fighting with Nanking Government, and go abroad with him instead; the Generalissimo and General Chang Hsueh-liang dissuaded them from leaving the country in 1929; became vice Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Air Forces, 1929; conflict of views regarding political unity brought about clash with the Generalissimo; with Wang Ching-wei, Feng Yu-hsiang and Chen Kung-po established new government at Peiping, 1930; returned to Shansi to see his ailing father, 1931; filled with indignation at Japanese occupation of Manchuria he called upon the Nanking Government to send 100,000 troops to Chinchow and to bring about speedy reform of the country according to his Ten Year Plan; appointed Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan, 1932-1945; superintendent of the Suiyuan and Mongolian Autonomous Administration, 1934; vice-chairman of the Military Council of the National Government, 1935-37; since 1932 pledged himself to increase production and to bring about reconstruction in Shansi and Suiyuan; established Financial Reconstruction Commission at Taiyuan; mapped a Ten Year Plan for Shansi, and another Ten Year Plan for Suiyuan; built a railway between Tatung and Puchow; established a Northwestern factory to develop industry in the provinces under him; appointed vice chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, 1936; governor of Shansi and commanding general of the 11th War Zone since 1937; since Chinese Communists made Yenan the Red capital he also has been making his administration a bulwark against them, introducing reforms of one kind or another with the purpose of offsetting Communist influence from across the border; member of Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; author of a Manual of Citizenship, Cooperation between Capital and Labor; Products' Certificates and the Distribution of Products According to Labor; address: Commanding General's Headquarters of the 11th War Zine, Taiyuan, Shansi.

Yen Hsi-shan

閻錫山字伯川

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

LEWIS J. VALENTINE, former New York City Police Commissioner and recent reorganizer of Japan's police, died at the age of 64, after an illness of several weeks, on December 16. Mr. Valentine passed away at the Long Island College Hospital.

* * *

JORGE SZAPIRO, Yard Supervisor of CNRRA Engineering Works in Chenju, has been detained by the police on suspicion of implication in the alleged misappropriation in CEW. On information obtained from Heath, CEW manager who was arrested several weeks ago, Szapiro has been taken into custody.

* * *

WANG PING-CHIEN, National Assembly delegate and veteran revolutionist from Liaoning, died in Nanking at the age of 61, on December 21. Mr. Wang had been a close follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He was a member of the Legislative Yuan. The Assembly observed one minute of silence in his memory. This is the second death from brain hemmorhage which has occurred in the course of the Assembly's meeting.

* * *

DR. LI TI-CHUN, special Chinese envoy to the Netherlands East Indies, is on his way home to report to the government in Nanking. Dr. Li interviewed Dutch and Republican officials as well as Chinese leaders in Indonesia investigating the condition of Chinese nationals in that country.

* * *

GEN. OKAMURA, Japanese liaison officer in Nanking, will be flown back to Tokyo to testify in the trial of Gen. Shunroku Hata before the Far Eastern War Crimes Commission. After the trial Okamura wil return once more to take up his duties in China.

* * *

GEN. CHIH HSIEH-YUAN, former puppet commander of the Nanking garrison, was executed outside the walls of Nanking on December 18. The month-old death sentence was carried out before 2,000 spectators.

VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, did not discuss American-Canadian polar strategy on his recent visit to the United States and Canada. The matter was raised in Parliament by Labor member T. Horabin, who was answered by Premier Clement R. Attlee.

* * *

ANTHONY VYNER BROOKE, 34-year-old nephew of the White Rajah of Sarawak, has been banned from entering Sarawak. On arrival in Hongkong he was warned not to indulge in political activity nor to communicate with the press. Brooke "does not intend to leave it at that," he told the press.

* * *

MARCEL CACHIN, oldest French parliamentary deputy, and director of the official Communist newspaper *Humanite*, has been elected President of the French Foreign Affairs Commission. For the first time in French history that post will be held by a Communist.

* * *

JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY, Australian Prime Minister, announced that the cabinet had decided to invite German scientists to Australia. The conditions stipulated were that the men possess knowledge and skill not possessed by Australia, that they be subject to security supervision, and that they be politically unobjectionable.

* * *

HENRY A. WALLACE, former U.S. Secretary of Commerce, in his new capacity as editor of *The New Republic* called on the United States to give up its store of atomic bombs to the International Tribunal, to be held until the disarmament resolution of the United Nations could be given practical effect.

* * *

YEN HSI-SHAN, warlord governor of Shansi, has been harboring a small colony of German Nazis and employing Japanese in his army hospitals and factories in the provincial capital of Taiyuan, according to Dr. Magdalene Robitschers, an UNRRA dentist, who has just returned from that city.

* * *

QUAVAM ES SULTANEH, Iranian Premier, has reiterated his promise to Russia to submit to Parliament a proposal for oil concessions in the five northern Iranian provinces, and expressed the hope that the national election could begin soon. He was confident of the position of his recently organized National Democratic Party.

* * *

JAMES A. FARLEY, former Democratic national chairman and one time Postmaster-General of the United States, said that the Democratic party must be completely reorganized if it is to put up a fight in the 1948 elections, and those men who have lost the confidence of the public must step aside. Mr. Farley, who was recently in Shanghai representing the Coca Cola Company, disavowed any ambition to return to the party chairmanship.

* * *

VISCOUNT TEMPLEWOOD — Sir Samuel Hoare before his elevation to the British peerage—and British Ambassador to Spain from 1940 to 1944, criticized in the *London Evening Standard* the United Nations' methods of dealing with Franco. "Every member of the United Nations Organization wishes to see the end of the Franco regime, yet every time the United Nations Organization discusses Spanish affairs it puts Franco more firmly on his throne."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Shanghai's Shady Past

SHANGHAI HONEYMOON *by Maurice Dekobra. Published by Philosophical Library, New York,* 1946. 316 *pp.*, US$-3.00. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

WAS there duelling in Shanghai in the dear dead days before the war? Did young ladies develop brain fever when they discovered their mothers and husbands had affairs? Was *Chiang Kai-Shek* ever written thusly? Was this really Shanghai, or has Mr. Dekobra imposed upon the innocence of his publishers in allowing them to describe this book as a "realistic picture?" His "years in Asia and Shanghai must have been spent largely in the company of the children of his imagination. Aside from a few street names and places, the run of the mill old Shanghai hand will find little to stir nostalgia in this farcical bit of sensationalism.

Taken as a tall tale, this novel still has little to offer. It is a crude adventure story with literary pretensions. The characters are so poorly drawn that the reader is scarcely concerned as to their fate. Borgia, the arch-villain, is perhaps the most entertaining; he would be quite at home on the stage of a Victorian melodrama. The only character with any noticeable virtues is Claudette, the wronged daughter and wife; she is faintly reminiscent of Richardson's Clarissa. Perhaps the best drawn character is Uncle Larry, who, although stylized to the last degree, is rather picturesque.

There is very little description in the book after the first page. Even that is a little labored — "It was raining on Shanghai, that grinning mask laid by white hands over the ageless face of the Son of Heaven." There are a few rather vividly portrayed scenes, such as the introduction of Claudette and her mother to Uncle Larry's menage, and the fight between Uncle Larry and his mistress. The whole book has a sort of animal exuberance which keeps it running along.

Still, it is very difficult to find any reason for this book's having been written. It simply doesn't add up to anything. If Hollywood is to be accused of presenting the Chinese with a distorted impression of the United States, Mr. Dekobra is contributing his bit to the confusion of thought on the other side of the ocean. This is not the first flight of fancy which he has published under the name of "realism."

News Via Radio

PEOPLES SPEAKING TO PEOPLES by Llewellyn White and Robert D. Leigh. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1946. 104 pp., US$2.00. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.

WRITTEN by two members of the Commission on Freedom of the Press, this Report on Communications deals with communication problems in their broader aspects, mainly as they concern the United States. Five of the six chapters explain and comment on the proposals contained in chapter six. These advocate continued short-wave broadcasts from the U.S.A., comment on submarine cables as obsolete and too costly, and propose the merger of all existing American cable-wireless companies, with the possible exception of Press Wireless.

Leigh and White come out in support of multiple-address broadcasting, utilizing radio-printers, to send world news from the American point of view cheaply to the world press unable to draw on the huge revenues from advertising collecting by American papers. They predict a possibility of new companies setting up competition should this method of news transmission continue to be disregarded by U.S. news agencies.

White and Leigh advocate greater exchange of information among nations but they recognize the potential dangers of more news not being necessarily better news. To deal with this, while advocating a multilateral treaty guaranteeing freedom of the press, they propose the creation of a foreign correspondents' corps with a strict code of ethics. The supreme court of appeal in cases of violation of both, would be, according to the proposals, a section of the United Nations' Economic and Social Council, also empowered to investigate cases of deliberate distortion of news in any part of the world.

The Report also discusses greater interchange of books and magazines among nations and the steps being taken to that effect in the U.S.A. The authors feel that the tougher competition Hollywood productions are meeting from film industries of other nations, while financially harmful to American producers, will lead to greater cultural contact among nations. Much could be said of the active contributions United Nations organizations could make in actively helping Peoples Speaking to Peoples, but the authors do not say it.

Education

THE UNIVERSITY AT THE CROSS-ROADS by Henry E. Sigerist, 162 *pp. US$2.75. Henry Shuman, New York. (From the NY Times.)*

"WHEN I was young," writes Dr. Sigerist in the preface to this delightful and important book, "I always felt sorry for the professors who published their collected addresses and essays instead of writing new ones. I thought that this was a certain symptom of decrepitude. And," he adds, "now I seem to have reached that stage myself and my young colleagues will feel sorry for me." Dr. Sigerist need not fear, for the colleagues to whose persuasive supplication we owe the publication of these essays and addresses will be joined by a host of others, medical and lay alike, in paying him the homage of their admiration.

Dr. Sigerist's present volume is calculated to serve as a handbook, a guide to the perplexed, on problems of modern education in the university and in the medical school. Standing, like Petrarch of old, with one foot in the Old and with the other in the New World (for he was educated in Europe), Dr. Sigerist presents us with a penetratingly constructive analysis of our failures and successes in education, and programmatically discusses the direction in which our own future development must proceed if we are to make the best of our opportunities.

In a chapter on trends in medical education Dr. Sigerist sets out a detailed program for a new medical school. This should be read by every person who has the least interest in what a doctor should be. It has already been widely read and studied by medical educators all over the world, and by common agreement it is the best approximation to the realizable ideal of what a medical school should be that has ever been written. The pattern of medical education, for all its modern innovations, has been marked by a conservatism severely out of keeping with our expanding industrialized society. The modifications the author recommends would bring the practice of medicine into a more harmonious, efficient relationship with that society to the greater advantage of everyone.

Dr. Sigerist wears his great erudition lightly. His book is a delight to read.

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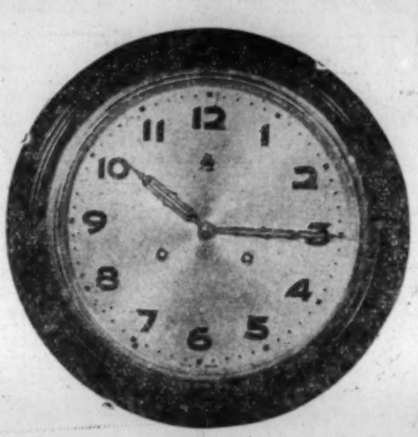

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京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

4	72	6	8	78	2	10	12	車次 TRAIN NO.	1	5	77	7	71	3	9	11
I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 昆山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A 無錫 WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D 無錫 WUSIH A	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A 丹陽 TANYANG D		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D 丹陽 TANYANG A		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	↓ A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 71, & 72 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 昆山	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
WUSIH 無錫	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.
NANKING 南京	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A 嘉興 KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D 嘉興 KASHING A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 峽石 YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	↓ A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 21, & 22 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.
KASHING 嘉興	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.

京滬區鉄路管理局

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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